THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

COLONEL IMPEY, Political Agent, Meywar, bears the following flattering testimony to the promising character of the young Maharaja of Meywar: "It is with much pleasure I am able to report that, ever since the responsibilities of Government devolved on Maharana Sujjun Sing, he has undertaken the m with a zeal and assiduity which promise well for the future welfare of the people of his large possessions. His Highness seems earnestly to realize the duties of his position, and to bring a clear and unprejudiced judgment to bear on the details of the administration. The young chief assumed the reins of Government in September 1876. His Highness has a Privy Council of twelve nobles and officials, of whom five daily attend at the Palace for the transaction of business under His Highness' own presidence to decide important cases and appeals from the Lower Courts."

NATIVE GENTLEMEN in political charge are rare. We have therefore looked with some interest to the report of Mr. Framji Bhikaje, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh. Banswara is a small state, having a revenue of Rs. 205,000. The Assistant Agent states that "despite the great attention paid by Maharawut Oodey Sing towards ameliorating the condition of the State, a deal of corruption is being practised by some of the courtiers and officials. I have brought this prominently to His Highness' notice, and admitting the fact, he has promised me to pay his greater attention in that direction. One thing more. Although the unassuming Prince is by no means wanting in ability, he has somehow or other allowed Thakoor Bishen Sing, Jaghiredar of Selarpoora in Pertabghur to acquire a baneful influence over himself and the administration, and I should hardly sin against the truth if I were to say that this Thakoor is unscrupulously grasping and highly unprincipled." We hope these words will have the desired effect.

THE POLITICAL AGENT, Jeypore, has the following remarks upon the Jeypore Council: "The Members of the Council appear to get through considerable amount of routine work and generally with a fair amount of expedition, but as has been observed in previous reports, they require to be invested with more independent authority, and it might be an advantage, I think, were the Maharaja occasionally to take his seat in Council during their deliberations, so as to stimulate the members and keep them up to the mark."

THE POLITICAL AGENT of Jeypore thus comments on the general administration of that State:

"While, on the whole the administration is a credit to the Maharaja, it must be understood that my remarks apply only as far as the capital and its more immediate neighbourhood are concerned, and not to the district towns and more distant localities of the State, where, as far as I understand, the state of affairs is perhaps no better and no worse than in the generality of native independent territories, but I am hopeful that this may be soon remedied now that the Minister, Thakoor Futteh Singh, and other leading members of the Government, appear to have begun to make periodical tours of inspection in the districts, with a view of instituting personal enquiries and ascertaining for themselves and for the Maharaja's information how affairs are actually going on away from head-quarters.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES' visits, the Vice-regal tours and the Delhi Assemblage, have it seems told upon the treasury of the Native States more or less. The financial condition of Jeypore is prosperous, but the accumulations have been greatly reduced owing to these extraordinary charges.

REGARDING the institutions of justice in Jeypore, the Political Agent says: "I believe that while they may possess many good features and accord in a great measure with the ruder tastes and requirements of the residents of these parts, the people, as a rule, do not appear to have much confidence in them, and there is certainly room for improvement in the law and procedure of the Appellate Courts at the capital, while with regard to the district tribunals, the nazims do not in all cases appear to be quite of the proper stamp of men considering the power and influence which they possess for good or evil." The Council of the State ought to look to this subject.

THE CITY of Jeypore have got a water supply on the Calcutta model. The quality of the water was rested by the Government Analyst at Calcutta and eported on most favorably, and the difficulties, which at one time, it was thought, might result from the interference of the religious scruples of the higher caste citizens with the free use of the water, have not been experienced. There is no water-rate levied on the city; and the total cost of maintenance, which was Rupees 19,616 for the year under report, is borne exclusively by the Durbar. The cost of supply is about four annas per 1,000 gallons of water.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE proposes to erect a hall at the capital to commemorate the Prince of Wales' visit to Jeypore in 1876 at a cost of three lakhs (3,00,000) of rupees. The building has not yet been commenced, but competitive designs, which had been invited, have been received from well known architects in India and are now under the Maharaja's consideration.

THE STATE OF TONK we are sorry to notice is again going down. The Political Agent writes:

The affairs of this Principality are not in a satisfactory state The administration is nominally carried on by Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadulla Khan, who has done good work in his time, but who is now from age and bad health unable to sustain the burden of office. The Nawab is well-meaning and very ready to listen to good counsel but his character is not a strong one, and he suffers from a chronic bodily ailment which unfits him for heavy work. He spoke very freely to Major Walter and myself, when Tonk was visited in February last. Both he and the Minister agreed that the present machinery of the Government was defective, and also that there was no one in Tonk fitted for the post of Minister. Under these circumstances His Highness was anxious to obtain the services of some native gentleman of character and capability to superintend the business of State. In this he will, I trust, succeed; but such an official would have great difficulties to contend with. There is much intrigue and bad feeling in the Tonk, principally due to the pretensions of certain of the Sahibzadas. These gentlemen are relatives of the Chief, and have allowances and grants of land from the State. They claim semi-independence, and show an insubordinate spirit towards the Durbar. There are symptoms at times of a fanatical spirit at Tonk, which shews itself in an intolerance towards the Hindoo population. The leader in this matter is Ahmed Khan, one of the Sahibzadas, the proceedings of whose followers in molesting a Hindoo religious procession, have formed the subject of a separate report to your office. The Nawab does his best to check his unruly relatives and shews no sympathy with them in their religious prejudices.

The Newab ought to get rid of these Sahebzadas, if he can.

THE POLITICAL AGENT, Bhurtpore and Kerowli, thus compares the condition of the two States:

In Bhurtpoor the Chief is a despot; there is no aristocracy between him and the people. Consequently save when the paramount power interferes, there is no check on his will and caprice. No one dares to question his policy, for his displeasure means absolute ruin to its object.

In Kerowlee there is a haughty, I may say turbulent, aristocracy tenacious of its own rights and of the rights of its dependents.

Bhurtpoor is far better administered than Kerowlee. This is partly owing to the shrewd and diligent character of the Chief, who keeps the reins of power tightly in his own grasp, and allows no one else to lay finger on them. His Highness may drive hardly, but only he drives,

In Kerowlee there is no centralization. Tahsildars are selected from favor, without any regard to their qualifications. So long as they remit the usual amount of revenue, they are irresponsible as regards the exercise of their authority.

But the people around do not speak so highly of Bhurtpore. There is however great disparity in the revenues of the two States. Bhurtpore has a revenue of 27 lacks, whereas Kerowli has only Rs. 4,72,745.

THE POLITICAL AGENT, Ulwar, notices a remarkable self-made man, Munshi Kanji Mull, who is at the head of the Education Department in the State:

"For many years Munshi Kanji Mull, an Ulwar man, has been at the head of the department, a position which he gained entirely by his own merit. He was only the son of a blacksmith, and the late Maharaja Bunni Sing, perceiving his natural abilities, sent him to the Agra College, where he availed himself of the opportunity to improve his talents. He became a really good scholar, and wrote and spoke English with great proficiency. He possessed, to my certain knowledge, a real sense of patriotism, and assisted me with much valuable information and advice, when I was engaged in reorganizing the administration. In his own department he worked right well and it is mainly owing to his tact and knowledge of the people of Ulwar that education has made considerable progress among them It was he who induced the late Maharaja Sheodan Sing to institute the 1 per cent. school cess, with a view to covering the expense of the schools, which would otherwise have been closed by that extravagant Chief"

SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, Deputy Magistrate, has furnished a very interesting statement of the Mahajani system in the Patna Division. The numbers engaged in it are 827 in number and the amount of capital employed is estimated at Rs. 9,017,900. Deducting those engaged in other traffic, the number of persons actually employed in this Mahajani may be set down at 557. The *Kothiwalis* appear to be simply Native bankers; the *hoondwi* Mahajan's are bill brokers; *Aruthdars* house the *beparis* or itinerant Mofussil traders and their goods, charging on the shelter and often advancing money on the stock. *Bhima Kistee* mahajans ensure boats for the river journeys, keeping up their own establishment of pilots at difficult points of navigation and selecting the *manjies* of the boats they ensure. *Kist-ki-patti* mahajans are petty money-lenders for short terms and *girveen* means nothing short of pawn-broking pure and simple. *Tamasukhi* and *bahi-khata* mahajans are merely descriptions of money-lenders who advance on bonds or regular instruments. *Parchum* mahajans purchase sicca rupees and uncurrent coin, selling them to silver-smiths, &c., for manufacture. *Sarrafi* is the trade of dealing in *pice*. Of the 557 persons engaged in mahajani, there are 31 Mahomedans, 32 Brahmins, 33 Rajpoots, 48 Bahans, 31 Kaistes, 7 Bengalis, 24 Marwaris, 14 Augurwallahs, 57 Kulwars, 24 Khettrees, 68 Buniahs, and the remainder being of lower castes. Among bankers, Mahomedans appear to occupy the foremost place.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE MAYO COLLEGE at Ajmere established under the auspices of the late Lord Mayo was decidedly a step in advance. If the young princes who study there are kept long enough in the College, this institution will eventually exercise a most beneficial influence on the Native States. The following is a list of pupils in the Mayo College, 1st April 1877:

Name.	State.	Age.	Nearest relative.
Muhtab Sing	Jeypoor	14	Son of the Thakoor of Nidar.
Karan Sing	,,	10	Grandson of the Thakoor of Jobner.
Sheonath Sing	,,	13	Son of the Thakoor of Dudu.
Jawahir Sing	,,	8	Thakoor of Banina.
Ramnath Sing	,,	13	,, ,, Piplar.
Zalim Sing	Marwar	11	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja.
Prithi Sing	Jeypoor	13	Son of the Thakoor of Bagru.
Bagh Sing	Marwar	13	Grandson of the Thakoor of Kutchwan.
Umed Sing	,,	18	Son of the Thakoor of Chandawal.
Zorawar Sing	,,	15	Thakoor of Ralan.
Madan Sing	,,	13	Nephews of the Thakoor of Raipur.
Hari Sing	,,	10	
Partab Sing	Ajmere	17	Raja of Pisangan.
Maur Sing	,,	18	Thakoor of Shokla.
Umed Sing	,,	15	Son of the Thakoor of Sawar.
Sawant Sing	,,	17	Thakoor of Kabauia.
Debi Sing	,,	19	Raja of Rajghur.
Kahan Sing	,,	13	Thakoor of Junia.
Kalu Sing	,,	18	,, ,, Goila.
Zalim Sing	Jhallawar	13	Maharaj Rana.
Jwala Parshad	Ulwar	14	Son of Rao *Har Baksh.*
Rugonath Sing	,,	14	
Mul Sing	Marwar	15	Rao Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja.
Sangram Sing	Ajmere	10	Son of the Thakoor of Para.
Phul Sing	Ulwar	9	Thakoor of Para.
Sultan Sing	Marwar	11	Thakoor of Marot.
Nahar Sing	Meywar	15	Thakoor of Sanuar.
Chatar Sing	,,	15	Thakoor of Rupahaili.
Ganpat Sing	,,	15	Son of Moti Sing, Jaghiredar of Kishenghur.
Beiri Sal	,,	16	Son af Manowhar Sing, Thakoor of Liwa.
Akhey Sing	,,	10	Son of the Raja of Banera.

THE MYSORE FAMINE REPORT for the week ending 27th October 1877 states that, general and heavy rain has fallen throughout the week causing anxiety for the tanks and some injury to the crops. The fall has been particularly heavy in Chitaldrug where 7 inches 30 cents were recorded. The total fall of year being nearly as great as in 1874-75. Notwithstanding great risk of damage to the jawari crops which are reported to be rotting in the ear, prospects have very markedly improved in that District, and an early termination of the distress is anticipated. The Famine Commissioner visited the Shimoga District where he found only one relief camp with very few inmates, chiefly sick and infirm. Both here and over a considerable part of Chitaldrug, he states, the people are most desirous of remaining near their crops and cannot be persuaded to leave them for relief works, nor is it desirable they should, as even the poorest find some employment in weeding and cutting the heads of such grain as has ripened and is spoiling, and eke out a livelihood with roots and greens. With a little fine weather it appeared to be the general opinion that the harvest would be unusually good. The area cultivated is larger than ordinary and as yet no serious damage has occurred. But should the incessant and heavy rain continue, the consequences to the jawari crop may be serious. This description applies with more or less force to the other districts

The rain injuring the standing crops, delaying the harvest and interfering with sowing operations. The crops in Coorg are also suffering. The imports of grain by rail have again decreased, amounting to 2,003 tons, or 917 tons less than last week.

THE NUMBER ON CIVIL AND professional works amounts to 63,441 compared with 61,148 charitably fed. The following table gives the numbers relieved during the last two months :—

Week ending	C.W.	P.W.D. total.	Charitable.	Grand total.
1st September ...	29,295	+ 24,206 = 53,501	+ 227,067 =	280,568
8th ,, ...	28,754	,, 24,847 = 53,601	,, 221,176 =	274,777
15th ,, ...	28,803	,, 24,042 = 53,745	,, 208,683 =	262,42
22nd ,, ...	31,280	,, 25.271 = 56,551	,, 161,892 =	218,443
29th ,, ...	31,038	,, 27,652 = 58,693	,, 126.204 =	184,897
6th October ..	27,009	,, 35,497 = 62,506	,, 103,750 =	166,256
13th ,, ...	32,461	,, 39,741 = 72,202	,, 88,757 =	160,95
20th ,, ...	30,275	,, 48,213 = 78,488	,, 73,838 =	152,326
27th ,, ...	31,167	,, 52,274 = 83,441	,, 61,148 =	144,589

It will be observed that the number of the laborers under civil officers has not materially altered, the closing of petty works having been compensated by the increased numbers on the larger works recently opened. The increase upon public works has amounted to about 28,000, and the decrease in numbers gratuitously fed to 165,919, the net decrease upon relief since 1st September last being 135,979. This reduction is due to more accurate counting, the improvement in the season, the fall in prices, and the exaction of work in return for food, and to better discipline in the relief camps. To ensure that none in want are left uncared-for in the towns and villages and to prevent the enforcement of the tests causing distress, the services of a large number of European officers have been secured and a rigorous system of village inspection undertaken. The town of Bangalore itself has been divided into beats, each house visited, and every one in real need and unable to work provided with a ticket for grain. The Inspectors also distribute ticket of admission to public works, and the resident population being thus provided for, wanderers and stragglers are removed by the Police to enclosed camps. The street mortality has fallen to about half-a-dozen a day, and considering the very large number on the public works who find shelter in Bangalore and the feeble condition of some members of the special gangs, it is feared occasional deaths, in spite of the most careful treatment, will continue for some little time. The utmost care is being taken upon the public works, in the relief camps and in hospitals of the weak and emaciated with the best results ; a little fair weather would at once ripen the crops and improve the public health, and is all that is at present wanting to make prospects most encouraging.

THE HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS of Birmingham and Sheffield it seems have a formidable rival in American wares. The London *Times* says : "From the colonial markets and especially Australia and New Zealand, the indents are of fair extent ; but the ever lengthening list of American made goods, which are superseding English hardware in these markets, is a source of considerable anxiety to merchants and manufacturers. The reason assigned for the preference accorded to American manufacturers is the inequality and inferiority of many of those supplied from this country." Cannot Lord Salisbury come to the rescue ?

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* says : "I see the Russians have been making a clean sweep of the newspaper correspondents. Truthfulness has never been a conspicuous virtue of the Muscovite. On the contrary, he believes firmly in the efficacy of lying, and as he cannot lie with as much freedom and audacity as he wishes with newspaper correspondents about him—a few of whom display a pestilent partiality for truth—he has wisely resolved to get rid of them, and concoct all his own war news himself." No ! no ! the Turk alone lies !

WE REGRET to see it stated that owing to serious illness Mr. Bulnois, First Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, has resigned. Mr. Bulnois was an able Judge.

SO MUCH has of late been written about Cleopatra's Needle that we need make no apology for reproducing the following from a little book issued by Dr. Erasmus Wilson on the subject :

"The granite obelisk called Cleopatra's Needle, *which now forms a conspicuous ornament among the monuments of London*, at one time stood, with a companion, in front of a temple in the Egyptian city of On. Originally there were *three pairs* of obelisks at On ; but of these only *one single obelisk* now remains, almost the sole surviving relic of that ancient city. The existing obelisk is the oldest in the world, having been erected upwards of 3 000 years before the Christian era and consequently nearly 5,000 years before the present time. The *remaining four* obelisks were set up by Thothmes III. and his family, more than 1,600 years before the birth of Christ, and therefore about 3,500 years from the present period. Two of these four were called Pharaoh's Needles, and now serve to decorate the cities of Constantinople and Rome ; while the remaining two were transferred to Alexandria, to become celebrated as Cleopatra's Needles."

THURSDAY 22ND NOVEMBER.

IN THE MIDST of commercial depression generally the improvement in the prospects of the Indian tea is really very cheering. During the last ten years the weight exported from India has risen from 2,500,000lbs. to 28,156,000lbs. an increase of over eleven times, and while the next crop is expected to yield 35,000,000lbs. It is thought generally that the great extension of the gardens caused by the profitable character of the trade during the past few seasons will within a few years lead to an export of 60,000,000. Our countrymen ought to take note that nearly the whole of the profits from tea goes to the pockets of Europeans, and not undeservedly. Labor has its reward. If our countrymen lack enterprise, they cannot but rot.

A FRENCH journalist, says *Mayfair*, has made the following very interesting computation of a journalist *travaux forces*. He says that a journalist who writes daily 200 lines, attains 6,000 lines per month 72,000 lines per annum, and, in thirty years, 2,160,000 lines. As 6,000 lines make a respectable volume, the journalist thus furnishes 12 volumes in the year, and 360 volumes during a career of 30 years. If you reckon 36 letters per line, he traces in his 2,16,000 lines no less than a hundred and eight million letters. Assuming that 10 lines are one metre long, he has covered with his prose a space of 216,090 metres, or 54 leagues.

A CORRESPONDENT from Saidpore in the Bussirhat Sub-Division of the 24-Pergunnahs District complains that village Chowkidars, having been made independent of the village community by their pay being drawn from the police, have become virtually independent of all control. So indifferent and reckless have they become in respect of the discharge of their duty that they do not care to go about in their rounds at all, and people have in some cases been obliged to retain special guards to protect their houses at night. The writer suggests as a remedy that along with his weekly report the chowkidar may be compelled to submit a certificate of work done by him subscribed to by at least five of the principal inhabitants within his beat. He also suggests that a enquiry be made once a quarter by an officer of the grade of Inspector or Sub-Inspector as to the manner he discharges his duties.

AN UP COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT writes that many pilgrims who visit Radhakoond in Brindabun on pilgrimage are often subjected to great loss of property by robbery, and that the place is almost destitute of police help—the police station being at Goburdhone, three miles from Radhakoond. There are seven chowkidars attached to this place, but being whole day employed in their own agricultural operations they become quite unfit for night work, and they consequently pass the night at home. The remedy of this evil, says our correspondent, lies in an arrangement, by which the chowkidars may be freed from agricultural work, and confined exclusively to their legitimate Police duties. It is also suggested that they should have a head-constable over them to direct and control.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT notices that about 200 hill-men of the Comjoorr caste reside in the Muthura district. They have no fixed habitations, but pass their days in the outskirts of town ; neither have they any fixed occupations ; their chief calling is to rob travellers and pilgrims. The village police are quite powerless against them. Our correspondent is of opinion that these men should be treated as vagrants, and that if they cannot account for their livelihood they should be deported to some out-of-the way province like Assam, to be employed there on the tea plantations.

A CORRESPONDENT notices that the only charitable dispensary at Ryepore in the Beerbhoom district is so short of the supply of necessary medicines that the afflicted poor, who resort to it, return disappointed ; sickness is very rife in the district, and no medical aid is within easy reach.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT says that while malarious fever is decimating some of the fairest villages in the Hooghly district, the sufferings of the people are much aggravated by the want of good drinking water. There is no village in the district, which possesses a tolerably fair collection of drinking water of the average quality. The consequence is the people are obliged to drink the fœtid waters of stagnant pools found in the bed of dry rivers and contract all sorts of diseases. He requests that the attention of Government may be drawn to the subject.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending the 17th instant amounted to 336, of which 166 were from fever, 52 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 15 from cholera, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The number of still-born children was 12 and 8 persons died from sheer old age.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

WE HEAR that the appeal, which it is proposed to prefer to the High Court against the sentence passed upon Kumar Jogendranath Roy of Nattore, is delayed in consequence of the non-receipt of an authenticated copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge. In the meantime the Kumar has been brought to the Alipore Jail, and set to do the compositor's work.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* gives the portrait of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, which is fairly executed. We give below the biographical notice by Buck :

"The best known native of India at the present time throughout the civilized world is undoubtedly Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. If it requires great courage in a Hindu to become a convert to Christianity, with many Christians around him to maintain him in his new faith, it requires far greater firmness of mind for an orthodox Hindu to become the Apostle of a new sect, the tenets of which are quite as much at variance with the caste prejudices of his countrymen. But Keshab has dared to do all this, and has moreover been eminently successful, for thanks to the exertions of able missionaries, the sect of the Brahmos is rapidly extending throughout India, and numbers in its ranks many of the most enlightened of the rising generation. Keshab was born in Calcutta in November, 1838, and consequently has just completed his 39th year. He was born a member of the Vaidya caste, of which his family were strict members. He was educated at the Presidency College in Calcutta, where dissatisfaction with his old religion first entered his mind. Uncertain for some time where to turn for consolation, he at length, in 1858, heard of the Brahmo Somaj established by Rammohun Roy, which seemed to meet the longings of his devout nature, and he accordingly became a member of the Somaj. He found a willing teacher in Debendra Nath Tagore, and together they first dared to introduce reforms in marriage and other religious ceremonies. But the bold enlightened spirit of Keshab soon outstripped the zeal of his teacher, and after having been turned out of his own family for about six months for taking his wife to dine at the house of Debendra, who was out of caste, and working together for five or six years, Keshab separated from his more cautious brother, and in 1866 started the Brahmo Somaj of India with which his name will ever be connected. In 1870 he visited England, where his eloquence and the purity of his religious convictions attracted much attention. We have not space to detail the whole tenets of Brahmoism. Suffice it to say that Keshab's object is to make men lead pure and good lives,—an object he most thoroughly enforces by his own pure example. Being still in the prime of life, he will probably live long enough to find himself at the head of one of the most important religious sects in India. He first introduced a cheap paper, the *Sulabha Samachar*, to the natives, which has obtained the largest circulation of any paper in India, upwards of 6,000, and he also was the first to start a daily native paper, in the *Indian Mirror*.

A MELANCHOLY MISTAKE was committed by a native apothecary at Peshwar, who gave prussic acid for something prescribed for a lady, Mrs. Maclean, the wife of Captain Maclean, of the 14th Native Infantry. The lady swallowed it and died immediately. The apothecary will be brought to a criminal trial. The *Pioneer* says, "the system which can have left a careless native to make up medicines from a heterogenous collection of deadly drugs, does not want a trial. It stands self-condemned."

A CORRESPONDENT from Laharoo informs the *Civil and Military Gazette* that hundreds of distressed and half-starved people are passing through that state to Sirsa and Fazilka, the generous Nawab giving to each person a day's food.

THE ABOVE PAPER reports a rather bad case (if true) against the Gurdaspur Police, which is now pending on the revision side of the Chief Court. Two policemen (a Sergeant and a Deputy Inspector)—are they natives ?—were convicted by the Judicial Assistant of Gurdaspur, under Section 29 of the Police Act, for having used great violence to a suspected criminal in their custody, in consequence of which, it is said, he committed suicide by jumping down a well. The sentences inflicted were so ridiculously slight (a fine of Rs. 30 on one accused, and Rs. 50 on another) that the Chief Court sent for the record to see whether a new trial should not be ordered. Judgment has not yet been passed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

"I am sorry to inform that Babu Juddoonath Mukerjea, Chief Assistant in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, while returning from Simla to Calcutta, was robbed on the night of the 3rd instant of one of his trunks from the top of his, Dak Gharry at a place called "Chowrlee Jamedpore," between Kalka and Umballa. He reported the matter to the Darogah of Lally, who has taken the coachman into custody, but we have received no information as to the result of any investigation the Police may have held into the matter. We however trust that every endeavour will be made to secure the culprits and render the road safe for travellers. The contents of the box are said to have been of value and the loss is estimated at upwards of 225 Rupees. The trunks on the top of a traveller's Dak Gharry are specially entrusted to the care of the coachman, and no high-way robbery can be effected without his connivance. We hope that some responsibility will be fixed on the Carrying Company whose Dak was engaged by the Babu, it being impossible that a traveller inside the Dak Gharry could look after the luggage stored on the top of the Gharry."

MISS PIGOTT, late of the Bethune Female School, has initiated social reunions, which will be held monthly, for the purpose of promoting good feeling between Europeans and Natives. At the first meeting, the *Indian Christian Herald* says, "there was a large assemblage of European and Bengali

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ladies and gentlemen. The difficulty of language is always more or less a hindrance to the fullest intercourse where members of different nationalities meet together, but in this instance it was felt as little as is perhaps to be expected.''

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

IT HAS BEEN notified in Baroda, that women and Brahmins who were hitherto absolutely exempt from execution, will not, for the future escape from the sentence of death, simply on the ground of sex or caste.

THE YOUNG RAJA of Kappurthala was installed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in great state on the 17th instant, in the presence of a large gathering of Chiefs, Sirdars, English officials, and visitors.

IN REVIEWING the last annual report of the British Indian Association, the Press of Madras and Bombay commend its example to those Presidencies. The Madras *Standard* says:

"The British Indian Association is one of the very few institutions of the kind organised for the purpose of discussing from an intelligent native stand-point, the political and social questions relating to India that so often arise and give scope for much ingenious speculation. The association has now existed for a quarter of a century, and although it is said to represent only the landed interests in Bengal, it has, on more than one occasion, done good service in interpreting, for the benefit of our legislators, the thoughts, feelings and wants of the people. The report of the operations of this body for the year 1876 has been sent us and certainly it has been very active and industrious during that time. The report of the operations of the oldest and best organised political association in India in the last year furnishes sufficient evidence that it is continuing to do very valuable work in the direction of placing before our rulers what keen and educated native minds think and feel about the policy of the Government, its legislative acts, and the large questions that affect and influence the general well-being of the country."

The *Indu Prokash* remarks:

"Supported and established by intelligent and influential Zemindars and landowners, whose interest involves itself in that of the people in the Mofussil on account of their connection with landed affairs, this body has for its basis a condition, that gives a practical value to all it does and keeps it ever before the public and the Government. The British Indian Association of Calcutta is an evident example of this—of what in fact persevering and honest interest in public affairs can really do for public good. We are not, speaking as we do from some distance, mistaken in feeling assured that both the Government and the Public might learn a valuable lesson from the success of the British Indian Association—the Government by recognising the usefulness of such Associations and taking them into their confidence and the public by hoping for their welfare through their honest representations."

IT NEVER RAINS BUT POURS. The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: "Rain, rain, pitiless rain. The fields all in and about Madras, the big "compounds," which often might be called parks, are many of them inches deep (some of them are feet deep) in water." Nature delights in compensation.

THE GOVERNOR of Madras was at Trichinopoly the other day, where he was presented with an address by the native inhabitants, in reply to which His Grace made the following remarks on the famine:

"We have passed through a year of terrible calamity and suffering; here is no doubt it has been the cause of intense suffering, but let us hope that it may be made the means of preventing, or at least alleviating, suffering in future. We are now drawing rapidly to the end of this calamity, and I am glad to be able to tell you, that during the past seven weeks our mortality returns, which were terribly high, have dwindled down to almost nothing, and I trust, before the close of the year, that all those now dependent on Government, with the exception of the sick and infirm, will have returned to their homes, and absorb themselves into their own callings and labour. The task we have had to perform has been a difficult one, and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bearing witness to the patience and long suffering with which this terrible calamity has been borne by all classes. I trust that all fear for the future has now passed away. The charitable aid of England has greatly assisted the Government in coping with the famine, and I feel sure that it has not been misapplied I did not join the inhabitants of Madras in their appeal to England for aid until I was convinced that, without public aid, Government efforts would be in vain, and that there were needs must pressing which Government could not reach. I concurred in that appeal because I felt sure that it would be nobly met. I trust that none of us may ever again see such a calamity as that through which we have just passed, but hope that we may have learnt experience in the past, which may enable us to avert such dreadful suffering in the future."

The Duke of Buckingham has acted nobly and deserves all praise.

IT IS stated that the Duke of Argyll's Castle of Inverary was partially destroyed by fire early in the month, when the Princess Louise and her husband were there, visiting the Duke and Duchess. The building is insured for more than ten lakhs of rupees, and two lakhs worth of property was destroyed.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 16*th November*.—The Russians have commenced besieging Erzeroum, and have also established Russian administration in the province of Erzeroum. Azize was captured by the Russians on the 14th instant, but they were afterwards expelled from the place by the Turks at the point of bayonet.

16*th*.—Ghazi Mukhtar has received reinforcements; continuous fighting is going on near Kars. The Russian attack has been repulsed. The Turks are massing troops on Sophia and Orchanie.

17*th*.—According to a Russian official despatch from Plevna, the Turks, on the night of the 15th instant attacked the positions held by General Skobeloff to the east of the city three times, but in each case the attack was unsuccessful. Rainy weather prevails throughout Bulgaria at present which much interferes with the operations of the combatants. Advices from Armenia state that snowy weather has set in at Kars.

18*th*.—General Gourko has been slightly wounded. Suleiman Pacha is actively reconnoitring. The Turkish troops have taken Berkootcha, from which place they expelled the Russians. A Turkish force has defeated three Russian cavalry regiments at Solonik.

19*th*.—According to a Russian official despatch from the seat of war in Armenia, the Russian troops, after severe fighting from eight in the evening of the 17th until eight on the morning of the 18th carried Kars by assault.

19*th*.—To-day London papers in discussing the fall of Kars regard it as a most serious blow for Turkey.

20*th*.—A Russian official despatch, stating that Kars has been carried by assault after desperate fighting, is confirmed. The Russians captured 7000 prisoners and 300 guns. The Russian cavalry prevented part of the garrison escaping to Olti. The *Daily News* states that the total Turkish loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is 15,000 General Melikoff entered Kars yesterday morning. Advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the Russians on the 16th attacked the Turkish positions at Orchanie, but were defeated with very heavy loss.

20*th*.—Suleiman Pacha has resumed the offensive along the Kara Lom.

21*st*.—The trial of the detectives for complicity in the turf frauds has ended. Judgment was delivered yesterday, when Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer were sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, whilst Chief Inspector Clarke was acquitted. According to a Russian official despatch, the Russian loss in capuring Kars was 2,500 men. The Russians have summoned the garoison of Erzeroum to surrender. The Sultan has sent orders to the garrison to resist to the last extremity.

22*nd*.—According to a Turkish official despatch, the Turks on the 19th instant made a reconnoisance between the Rivers Lom and Jantra and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, besides burning Pyrgos.

23*rd*.—A Russian division will remain to garrison Kars, whilst General Melikoff, with the remainder of the Russian troops, is marching against Erzeroum.

23*rd*.—The Russian press in discussing the future peace. Conditions propose the cession of Turkish fleet and joint Russo-Turkish Command of the passage, of the Dardanelles Excluding other nations.

Paris, 15*th November*.—After an animated debate, the Chamber of Deputies have approved the enquiry into electoral abuses by 320 votes against 203. The Duke de Broglie and Gambetta both spoke at some length during the debate.

16*th*.—The French Ministry has tendered its resignation today, which was accepted by Marshall MacMahon, who, however, requested the Cabinet to retain office provisionally. Moderate Constitutionalists have been summoned by the Marshall President to form a new Ministry.

19*th*.—The French Senate have adopted the Conservative motion for an inquiry into electoral abuses by 151 against 129 votes.

20*th*.—A French official journal announces that the ministry has resigned, but that they will retain office, pending the appointment of their successors. The vote of the Senate respecting Electoral Enquiry is creating serious conflict between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies,

21*st*.—The *Republique Francaise* states that the Republicans will not vote for the Budget until the republican Ministry has been formed.

22*nd*.—Marshal Macmahon still experiences great difficulty in forming a new Cabinet. It is rumoured that a reactionary movement has set in, favoring M. Batbie as President of the Council of Ministers.

Bombay, 21*st November*, 13*hrs*, 42*m*.—A Committee of Russophils, including Cannon Liddon, Freeman, Froude, and Browning, have drawn up an appeal to the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, and India Secretary, asking that the influence of England may not be used for the continued expulsion of Russian war-ships from the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, on the grounds, amongst others, that no British interests are served by perpetuating an estrangement between Russia and England. Count Bismarck has declined to renew the commercial treaty of Austro-Hungary on the same conditions as before. Negotiations for the continuance of modified terms are now going on, but not satisfatorily, Austria differing with Hungary. Chief Baron Kelly has been accused by Lord Chancellor Cairns of committing an indiscretion in declaring that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which Kelley was a member, in the Ridsdale case, was swayed by policy, of law. Lord Cairns says the remark was not only disparaging to the Committee, but a violation of the oath of secrecy taken by Privy Councillors. Great dissatisfaction has been caused by Lord Cairns appointing Mr. Treiger to a seat in the Court of Appeal over the other Judges.

A GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY announces that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive in Calcutta on Thursday, the 29th November at 5 P.M. His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Station by the Chairman of the Commissioners, not Justices, as the *Gazette* says, and the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers and other gentlemen, who may be desirous of attending.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1876-77. 2. Mahabharatha in original Sanskrit with commentories, *i. e.*, Adipurva, Saobhapurva, Vishhupurva in 9 vols. published by Kedar Nath Roy. 3. Mahabharatha—Banapurva, in Bengali—translated by Kallybur Vedantavagis—No. I. 4. Journal of the National Indian Association, No 83, November, 1877. 5. Remedies for Indian Famines—an Essay by Lala Luchmi Narain, Banker and Municipal Commissioner of Bareilly. 6 Prankista Ousadhabali or remedies for various diseases collected from a variety of sources—by the late Prankista Biswas—Third Edition. 7. Madras Famine Report for the week ending 17th November, 1877. 8. Regulations for the Civil Service Examination of July 1878.

WE LEARN from the *Journal* of the National Indian Association that Mr. M. M. Bose, medical student of the University of Glasgow, has gone to the United States to study Homœopathy.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATIO N OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street*.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Thursday* the 29*th Inst*. next, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electric Induction.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture; Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.
Honorary Secretary.

h November 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, 26, NOVEMBER, 1877.

MR. EDEN'S ADDRESS TO THE BEHAR ZEMINDARS.

MR. EDEN is not fond of speaking. He likes quiet, hard, solid work. This has been the distinguishing feature of his Indian career. He knows well that he who talks much often talks in vain. He feels for the people, but his sympathy is not lip-deep; he does not like to pour forth his feelings in gushing sentences or pourtray them in romantic pictures. He hates humbug, hypocrisy and deceit, and hence he is trusted. Although it has fallen to his lot to inaugurate his career as the Governor of Bengal with obnoxious taxes, which have been forced upon him by the Government of India, to whose authority he must bow, and to give a few wholesome practical lessons to the vernacular press, which have unfortunately lost much of their force by reason of his sweeping generalizations and absence of imagination, a defect which is more or less the besetting fault of Indian statesmen, and which, as Sir William Kaye says in his history of the Sepoy Revolt, brought on that crisis, even his worst enemies cannot deny that he has the good of the people at heart, and that so far as he has yet gone on this has been the guiding principle of his actions. As we have said above, he is not given to mincing matters, and in his address to the Behar zemindars he said:

Judging from the criticisms which have been made upon the address, which I gave on the occasion of the last Durbar which I held, it seems to be the opinion of some persons that the only tone, which is suitable to occasions such as this, is one of praise and gratulation. I do not accept this view, and I know that there are amongst you many who will agree with me in thinking, that on the rare occasion of the head of the Government meeting so many of the principal and most intelligent of the large landholders of Behar, something more is expected than mere complimentary words, and I therefore desire to take this opportunity of asking you to consider with me the question, which above all others affects the future interests of Behar, and which seems entirely appropriate to this occasion when we have met to recognise publicly acts of benevolence done by the rich to the poor.

Mr. Eden was quite right. We do not wish that our countrymen should be treated as children but as thinking and feeling men, that they should be only patted on the back and then told to do what they are bid. It is a healthy sign when the Ruler of the land discusses with the leaders of society the condition of the country and the steps to be taken for its amelioration. By all means give praise where praise is due, and Mr. Eden did not stint it. Referring to the benevolent exertions of the Behar zemindar during the Famine of 1873-74 he said: "The Zemindars of Behar came forward nobly, and cordially assisted Government in preserving the lives of the people, and showed a clear and full recognition of the responsibilities of their position. But many of those who most distinguished themselves already possess the highest rank, which the Government can bestow, and where so many deserved recognition, it was impossible to do more than select a very few for special honor." But then came the knotty problem of the material condition of the peasantry of Behar. The Lieutenant Governor said, "it has always been a matter of great regret to me, that with all its natural advantages and with all its fertility, the labouring classes of Behar should continue to be so much less prosperous, and so far in every way behind the ryots of other parts of Bengal, which possess fewer natural ad-

vantages. It seems to me that the time has come when Government must come forward and endeavour to take substantial measures for ameliorating the condition of the Behar peasantry, and I must rely upon the principal Zemindars of Behar to assist and co-operate with Government in these endeavours." His Honour thus gave his opinion on the causes of the present depressed condition of the Behar peasantry :

"Enquiry showed that there are three great reasons why Behar has not made the progress that the rest of the country has made. The *First* reason is, that the people have practically no sort of security of tenure, and consequently no such interests in the development of the wealth of the soil as they have elsewhere. *Secondly*; they have not recieved such an advanced education and are consequently more the prey of designing and unscrupulous men; and are less able to assert their own rights than the people of Bengal. *Thirdly*, they have been exposed to years of bad harvest owing to insufficient rainfall."

We are afraid the Lieutenant Governor has not rightly probed the first cause. It is true that theoretically the ryots in Behar have no legal security of tenure, but if His Honor will enquire, he will learn that practically the zemindars do not interfere with the holdings of their tenants. These have been in possession of their lands from generation to generation without let or hindrance. The zemindar, it is true, has the legal power of ousting them, but how rarely is that power exercised? Then, it may be asked, what is the cause of the depressed condition of the peasantry? We do not hesitate to say it is the exhorbitant rate of rent, which a long-established custom has sanctioned. It varies from one-half to two-thirds the gross produce. Now it is physically impossible that the ryot can live comfortably after paying as rent one-half, far less two-thirds of the gross produce. It is here, as we humbly conceive, where the shoe pinches. And this evil ought to be remedied by legislation. We are of opinion that in no case the rent should exceed one-third the gross produce. Of course such a measure will considerably reduce the assets of some of the zemindars, but their individual interests must give way to the paramount interests of humanity. The Government ought to appoint a Committee to enquire into the rent-rates current in Behar, and where the rates are so exhorbitant as to trench upon the very necessaries of life it ought to reduce them. The ryots do not suffer from the present condition of their tenures, for practically they enjoy the same lands from generation to generation; if the rent-rates be reduced and fixed they will feel a stimulus to exertion. In Bengal the peasantry are prosperous because the rent-rate is moderate; as the enquiries made by Sir Richard Temple shewed it varies from one-eighth to one-third. Let the maximum of one-third be fixed for the ryots in Behar, and they will feel a sensible relief. But in connection with the tenure question the ticcadari system, we are humbly of opinion, ought to be abolished. It is a vicious system; it is based on force, fraud, and cruelty; force and fraud, because, if not now-a-days, formerly there were planters, who if they could not obtain a ticca by fair means, would not scruple to have recourse to foul means, that is force or fraud, and the process necessarily involved cruelty to the ryots. The ticcadar has no personal or abiding interest in the tenants; he takes as much as he can, and as the landlord, who is their natural protector, is bound hand and foot, they have no other source of protection. The landlord is satisfied, because he gets large bonuses and heavy rents, and although his interests in the end suffer, for an impoverished tenantry is a source of loss to him, he is not far-sighted to see that, but when he does see that he cannot help it, for he is not strong enough to resist the planter. If Mr. Eden can abolish the *ticcadari* system, he will confer a substantial blessing upon Behar. Although we are opposed to subinfeudation, for it has a tendency to multiply the burdens upon the ryot, we would ten times prefer the Putni system to the ticcadari system, for the putnidar has a permanent interest in the soil, and is therefore naturally indulgent to the ryot.

As for the second cause of the backward state of Behar, want of education, Mr. Eden said, "it is much more to the interest of the Zemindar to have ryots, who can read and write and protect themselves against the exactions of fraudulent dealers and money-lenders than to have men steeped in ignorance robbed by every one who deals with them, ignorant, enough to believe any foolish story, which designing men may tell them and apt consequently to be led into organized opposition to the Zemindars. I therefore urge upon you to do all in your power to encourage the opening and maintenance of village Vernacular Schools throughout your estates." Mr. Eden we must confess waxed sentimental in the above. How could he expect the zemindars of Behar to give education to their peasantry when they do not give it to their own children? He would have been practical, if he had told the zemindars that they should give liberal education to their own sons and nephews, because an educated landlord is generally a considerate and generous landlord, for however selfish he may be he not unfrequently feels an enlightened self-interest. If the Behar zemindars give good education to their sons, these in their turn will seek to educate their tenantry. In this case the downward filtration process is the only practical one.

As for the third cause Mr. Eden laid great stress upon irrigation works. He pronounced irrigation as the best insurance against the famine, but in saying so he placed himself in direct opposition to the Secretary of State. We will quote Lord Salisbury's words delivered at Bradford :

"We must not look to irrigation as an extensive remedy for famine, and that if we expend money rashly upon irrigation works which will not pay and cannot be used by the inhabitants, the interest must be found out of taxes which, in the main, must be levied upon the peasant, and that the end will be that, in order to save him from famine which may come once in a number of years, we will crush him under an increased burden of taxes which come upon him every year."

We are ready to admit that irrigation works in certain parts of Behar will be useful, but we hold with Lord Northbrooks that large works are not necessary everywhere. Tanks, wells, and reservoirs, while they are less expensive, are much more useful. Mr. Eden attempted to justify the Public Works Cess in his address to the Behar zemindars. He said : "After very careful consideration I came to the conclusion that as the whole of the province of Bengal suffered when there were such famines as have occurred of late years to Orissa and Behar, it was fair that a large proportion of the costs should be borne by a tax laid upon the public at large." Now we deny that the whole province suffered during the Orissa Famine of 1866 or the Behar Famine of 1874, or that irrigation canals in Orissa and Behar will prevent a similar disaster in Eastern, Northern or Central Bengal. The argument that these canals will benefit the whole Province therefore falls to the ground. It were well if Mr. Eden had attempted no defence of the Public Works Cess. It is an unjust tax, because it will be levied alike upon all landholders whether they benefit by the works or not, and it is a most impolitic measure, because it tends to shake the confidence of the people in the good faith of Government.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR SALAR JUNG is admittedly the ablest Indian statesman. He rendered signal services to the British Government during the time of its sorest trial, the Sepoy Mutiny; he has been always loyal to it, and has governed Hyderabad with great intelligence, ability, and uprightness, and yet it is strange to say he is not in favour with our Government. The sole cause of this disfavour is said to be his devotedness to the interests of his master as exemplified in the pertinacity with which he has pressed the question of the restoration of the Berars. Sir Salar Jung, whilst in England last year, engaged with the permission of our Government the services of an English gentleman, Mr. Oliphant, as his Private Secretary. This gentleman, it is said, has proved troublesome to the Government of India, and so he has been dismissed. The *Bombay Gazette* gives a long story connected with this and other Hyderabad matters. Our contemporary says: "The Government of India has now taken a step which can leave no doubt as to the feelings with which it regards Sir Salar Jung's conduct, for it has summarily dismissed Mr. Oliphant, the Hyderabad Minister's trusted and confidential Private Secretary, from the Nizam's service, on the ground that he has proved himself to be a bad adviser for Sir Salar, as he has been instrumental in prolonging controversies which have been very embarrassing to the British Government." We entirely agree with our contemporary that our Government ought to have the power to keep out European intriguers from Native States, and that power is reserved under treaties. But the present case is peculiar. The *Bombay Gazette* says, "Mr. Oliphant was not engaged by Sir Salar Jung till the Government of India had expressly sanctioned the appointment, and the same Government can at will withdraw the permission thus accorded. There is something, however, so shocking to the love of individual liberty of Englishmen unaccustomed to Imperial ways in the arbitrary dismissal of a gentleman of Mr. Oliphant's high character and ability from the Nizam's service that a very full explanation of the reasons assigned by the Government of India for having recourse to this extreme measure will be demanded by the English public; and this demand will be made with greater urgency when it becomes known that Sir Salar Jung, the 'enlightened Indian Statesman" of the English press, has parted with Mr. Oliphant most reluctantly and with much pain, after having remonstrated against the peremptory order of the Government of India, and been told by the Resident that it was final and admitted of no discussion." The *Gazette* goes into the following particulars respecting Sir Salar Jung's relations with the Government of India :

"None of our readers can have forgotten the memorable rupture between Sir Salar Jung and the Calcutta Foreign Office just before the Prince of Wales arrived in India, or the signal triumph Sir Salar Jung achieved over the too confiding Mr. Saunders by publishing correspondence from which it appeared as if the Government of India had tried to bully the Minister into sending the little Nizam down to Bombay, in spite of the boy's bad health, to do homage to the Prince. The Prince himself, the Duke of Sutherland, and nearly all His Royal Highness's companions were incensed at the treatment Sir Salar Jung had received, and tried to atone for it by showing him the most flattering attentions; and in personal intercourse Sir Salar's charming manner and superior intelligence naturally deepened the impression his clever letters had made. Subsequently, the visit to England was determined upon, and Mr. Oliphant, who was then at home, was engaged to meet Sir Salar Jung in Paris and take up the duties of his office. We have not learnt that any conditions were imposed by the Indian Government on Mr. Oliphant's acceptance of the post of Private Secretary, though it is obvious that such a precaution ought to have been taken. But the influence of the Prince of Wales was then all-powerful, and it was hoped that a little judicious petting would reconcile Sir Salar Jung to the with-holding of the Berars; so properly no difficulty was put in the way of the Minister's employment of a Secretary who, it was hoped, would give no trouble. Although, however, Sir Salar made no formal attempt in England to re-open the Berar question, his friends took care that the India Office should know the restoration of that territory was still the most cherished desire of his heart; and so much pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of State that his Lordship took the extraordinary course of voluntarily writing a letter to Sir Salar Jung, to the effect that a fresh application for the transfer of the Berars back to the Nizam's Government might be sent in on the Minister's return to India. Lord Salisbury seems, however, with characteristic recklessness, not to have told the Viceroy he had written this compromising letter; so that when, just before setting out for Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage, Sir Salar Jung handed to Sir Richard Meade, the British Resident at Hyderabad, a long State paper written by Mr. Oliphant, in which the demand that the Berars should be given back was very clearly and fully renewed. The Government of India could set no bounds to its wrath. According to common report in the Delhi Camp, Sir Salar Jung was accused of having renewed his suit at a most inopportune time, and of having set an example to the representatives of Native States of disrespect for, if not even of absolute disloyalty to, the Paramount Power; and, though he cleared himself by producing Lord Salisbury's letter, he was almost openly slighted by the Viceroy. The incident of presenting him with a silver medal, instead of a gold one, was only one out of several which were talked about by the camp gossips, and which caused some Anglo-Indian officials to remark that they were glad Sir Salar Jung had been at last taught to "know his place." One of these incidents, we believe, had reference to the use of the word "Suzerain," which Sir Salar declined to employ in speaking of the Queen's claim to the loyalty of the Nizam, though he fully admitted Her Majesty's supremacy. It is said that Sir Salar consulted Mr. Oliphant as to the term Suzerain, and probably the interpretation put upon it by the Secretary did not please the Government of India. This, we fancy, was the beginning of Mr. Oliphant's troubles. After his return to Hyderabad from Delhi, Sir Salar Jung had written out, for the information of his powerful friends in England, a statement of the indignities offered to him at Delhi; and in this instance again Mr. Oliphant offended, since he put the statement into shape. It is no doubt most objectionable that native Princes or their ministers should secretly correspond with high personages at home for the purpose of upsetting the Government of India: but, unless it can be shown that Mr. Oliphant did more than conscientious-

ly fulfil the instructions of Sir Salar Jung, he should not personally be blamed for this correspondence. The letters were Sir Salar Jung's not Mr. Oliphant's. It is not as if the latter gentleman had personally set on foot an agitation against the Government; he was merely an instrument, and it should have been foreseen when his engagement as Private Secretary was sanctioned that he would necessarily have work of this kind to do."

All this is so inconsistent with the lofty principles professed by our Government that we are really staggered at the narration. None knows better than the high-minded statesman at the head of the Indian Government that in the diplomatic world as in the ordinary relations of life confidence begets confidence, and distrust leads to discontent. From what we have seen of his Lordship his nature recoils at any thing, that is high-handed or under-hand, and yet if what the *Bombay Gazette* says be true, his Lordship's Government, whether with his sanction or not, has pursued a course of action, which cannot meet with the approval of right-thinking men. Possibly there is something to be said on the other side, but the story of the *Gazette* is so circumstantial and precise that we should like to know what could be said on the other side. If the Government had in the first instance no objection to the appointment of Mr. Oliphant, why should it now object to his continuance in office? The Government we must confess has not been wise in its attitude towards Sir Salar Jung. He is well known in England, he is respected for his talents, character and services by the governing class in the United Kingdom, and when his treatment by the Government of India comes to be known there, he is sure to meet with the warmest sympathy and support. The ventilation of his grievances may lead to the re-opening of the whole question of the relations of our Government with the Native States, So good may come out of the present imbroglio.

THE BHOWANIPORE POLICE CASES.

THESE cases have public interest in so far as they affect the liberty of the subject. In August last we made a passing allusion to one case, reserving our comments till the orders of Mr. O'Kinealy, the Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnas, in the other case had been given. The judgments in both the cases, are now before us. The first case we will call the Inspector's case, and the second the Constable's case. The appeal in the first case was heard and disposed of by Mr. Dickens, late officiating Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, and the application in the second case was heard by Mr. O'Kinealy. The main question hinges upon a point of law, which Mr. Dickens thus affirms:

"Section 46 applies to the cases of persons brought to a police station charged by third parties (section 44 Act II of 1866 B.C.) with any offence under that Act and not to those of persons arrested by a police officer.

Section 46 of Act II of 1866 undoubtedly applies to all cases of persons brought to a police station charged by third parties, and so far I agree with the Deputy Magistrate's exposition of the law, but it applies equally to all cases of persons arrested by police officers and brought to the thannah charged with any offence against the Act."

The effect of this interpretation of the law, if generally adopted, will be seriously detrimental to the liberty of the subject. The law distinctly declares in what cases the Police and private parties may arrest persons without a warrant. Section 43 of Act II. of 1856 says, any Police officer may arrest without a warrant "any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to such Police officer, and cannot be ascertained by him." Now Sections 40, 41, and 42 of the Act enumerate a number of petty offences, which come under Section 43 of the Act. We may mention some of these offences, 1 Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light, 2 Driving a vehicle otherwise than on left side of the road, 3 Exposing for show horses or cleaning or repairing conveyances or training horses in places not allowed by the Commissioner of Police, 4 Negligence in driving cattle, 5 Leaving cart or carriage without control, 6 Obstructing road and thoroughfare by carriage, 7 Obstructing footways, 8 Beating drums, tom-toms, 9 Lighting fires and discharging guns, fire-works, &c. 10 Illuminations, 11 Affixing bills or otherwise defacing houses, 12 Bathing in public streets or aqueducts, 13 Obstructing persons at bathing places, 14 Cruelty to animals, 15 Begging alms in public street, 16 Committing a nuisance, 17, Drunk or incapable in a public street or in a place of public amusement or resort, &c. Now under Section 43 a Police Officer as we have said above may arrest any person without a warrant for committing in his view any of the above offences. A private person may also without a warrant arrest any person for committing any offence with respect to person or property of another, till the name and address of the accused are known correctly, or till he can be made over to the Police Officer. So far the law is clear enough. Then, how is a person so arrested to be disposed of? The law distinctly lays down two courses, the one for cases in which a Police Officer may arrest a person without a warrant, and the other for those cases, in which a third party may arrest a person without a warrant. Thus Section 45 provides:

"Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer under this Act, shall be taken to the nearest Police Station House in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before the Magistrate. Any person so detained and not entering into recognizances, with or without such sureties, shall be carried before the Magistrate within twenty-four hours from the time of his being taken into custody."

Nothing could be more clear than the above. It distinctly says that a person arrested by a Police Officer shall be let off on a personal recognizance with or without sureties, but shall be detained in default of recognizance. After this distinct provision for Police cases, Section 46 cannot but apply to arrests made by third parties. That Section runs as follows:

"Whenever any person shall be brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned."

Mr. Dickens holds, "Section 46 begins by defining the class of persons who may be so enlarged or detained: any person who shall be brought to the station-house charged with any offence against this Act. There is the law, where is the limitation to a particular mode of bringing? The class is co-extensive with "all persons whatsoever brought to the station house and charged;" according to the ordinary rules of grammatical and legal construction, the words "any person" are equivalent to all persons." He adds: "It is not correct therefore to limit the operation of section 46 to the cases of persons arrested and brought to the thanna by third parties." Now, we cannot understand why the Legislature should have made any distinction in the power of the Police officer in charge of a station in the two classes by enacting two separate sections, if it had intended that in both cases he had the discretion to enlarge an accused person on recognizance. We have shewn how trivial are the cases in which a Police officer may arrest a person without a warrant, and it would be dangerous to the liberty of the subject, if the Police officer had in such cases the discretion to take a recognizance or not. We have nothing to do with the merits of the cases under comment; we look to the question of law involved, and we are convinced that Moulvi Abdul Lutief's construction is the right one. Mr. Dickens seems to have entirely overlooked section 45, which applies only to Police cases. We have reasons to believe that the highest legal authority supports Moulvi Abdul Lutief's view of the law. Even if there was room for difference of opinion on the question of law, surely there was no occasion for personal remarks on the part of the Appellate Judge upon the Deputy Magistrate. For instance Mr. Dickens says: "the Deputy Magistrate found that he (defendant) might safely have been made over to his friends. This is a finding on the facts arrived at by the Deputy Magistrate after hearing the evidence on both sides, and is entitled to careful consideration. The evidence does not leave the same impression on my mind." Again, referring to certain letters, Mr. Dickens says, "the first is from the employer of the complainant, the gentleman whom the Court below describes as the learned and eloquent pleader for the prosecution." Surely the Court below did not go out of its way by describing the writer of the letter "the learned and eloquent pleader for the prosecution." Such remarks are not unusual in judgments of the highest court in the land. Further:

"It appears that the accused was subjected to a long and severe cross-examination upon a series of questions framed and put through the court by the pleader for the prosecution; the whole of these questions and answers appear on the record as the examination of the accused. The pleader for the Inspector objected to this course. The pleader for the prosecution admits that he framed the questions and put them in the first instance, but contends that, as they were adopted and finally put by the court itself, there is nothing contrary to law in such a course. The letter of the law may not have been infringed, but such a procedure is obviously inquisitorial and open to grave objection."

We do not know that a Magistrate is barred from doing what the law authorizes him to do. If the law empowers a Magistrate to put a question submitted by a pleader, we do not see why "such a procedure" should be considered "inquisitorial and open to grave objection." Again:

"It is improper for the court itself to enter into an intellectual contest with an accused person for the purpose of driving him to criminate himself; it is still more so to delegate such a contest to the pleader conducting the prosecution. When the pleader for the prosecution further happens to be the employer of the actual complainant; when it has been proved that most of the witnesses are his dependants, and that he has a private as well as a professional interest in the case, it is difficult to imagine a procedure more repugnant to the spirit of fairness in which a criminal trial should be conducted. On the whole case I am clearly of opinion that the conviction cannot stand. I find that the Lower Court has misconstrued the law and come to a conclusion on the facts which I am compelled to regard as erroneous, and I accordingly reverse the order of the Deputy Magistrate, and direct that the line if paid be refunded."

A trial in a court of justice under civilized law is more or less an intellectual contest. The Court is not omniscient; it applies its mind to the elucidation of facts; both sides put forth the best trained minds to prove their respective stories, and the disinterested mind of the Judge tries to elucidate the truth. Such is the theory of administration of justice under the civilized law. We do not know on what principle Mr. Dickens acts. We cannot also conceive on what principle a professional person is debarred from advocating the cause of his servant. Perhaps he is better fitted to do so than an outsider, because he has a better opportunity of knowing the real facts of the case. So much for the Inspector's case.

The Constable's case was disposed of by Mr. O'Kinealy. In this case constable Matadin was charged by complainant Hurrynarain Das for using criminal force towards him, and fined Rs. 20 by Moulvi Abdul Luteef. The defendant applied to the Sessions Judge, soliciting him to refer the case to the High Court with a view to have the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate quashed. The grounds on which the application was made are set forth in certain questions forwarded by the Sessions Judge to the Deputy Magistrate for answer. We give the questions and answers below as contained in Moulvi Abdul Luteef's explanation:

To J O'KINEALY, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Sessions Judge of 24 Parganuahs.

Hari Narain Das,
vs.
Matadin Singh, Constable.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 151, 158 and 164 of the 6th, 11th and 14th instants respectively together with the record of the case mentioned in the margin and the Statement of Superintendent Hill, and in obedience to the instructions conveyed in the first of those letters, to submit the following explanations.

Question.—Did you refuse to receive the evidence as stated in the affidavit, or did you assert in support of the conviction, leave it in the option of the pleader for the defence to press the questions or not?

Answer.—With reference to the first point I beg to state, that I did refuse to receive the evidence, as well as to take note of the questions asked.

The evidence Act does not provide, that a Court should take note of every question refused. There seems to be no law which renders a note compulsory or necessary. Statements are receivable to contradict a witness under clause 3 of Section 155 and to corroborate a witness under section 157 of the Evidence Act. In the case under consideration, the question was sought to be asked with a view to contradict a witness named Kala Chand Sen. Now Kala Chand Sen was not asked any questions by the pleader for the defence which was at all likely to be contradicted by any answer of Mr. Hill to the question refused,

Before furnishing the explanation, I have re-read the deposition of Kala Chand Sen, given in the present case and I do not find, that he was asked any question there as to his alleged admission made to Mr. Hill. That being the case, I do not think that the defence had any right to ask their witness Mr. Hill, questions with a view to prove admissions said to have been made to him by Kala Chand Sen and thereby to contradict Kala Chand. This must have been the chief reason which led to the refusal. The question was undoubtedly one, which even if answered in the affirmative, would not have in the slightest degree affected my verdict for the "Statement" of Mr. Hill on the point was already before the Court.

I recollect so far that when I expressed a disinclination to allow that question being put to Mr. Hill, on the pleader for the prosecution objecting to it, the pleader for the defence did not press it and asked me to take a note of it, in reply to which I refused to take a note, and told him to fill a petition on the point if he liked, and I would record upon it my reasons for disallowing it. But no petition was filed, although there was ample opportunity to do so before the final disposal of the case.

Question.—In connection with the same point, was the report of Mr. Hill filed on the record taken into consideration?

Answer.—As regards the second point mentioned in the margin, I beg to state, that Mr. Hill's report was taken into consideration though strictly speaking it was not perhaps receivable as evidence.

Question.—Lastly were you under the impression that the Police were not at all justified in arresting the complainant or did you mean to convey that the prisoner had used more force than was necessary to take the complainants to the Thannah.

Answer.—And in answer to the last question referred to in the margin I beg to state that I was under the impression that the accused (Police Constable) was not at all justified in arresting the complainant. The arrest appears to have been made inside the house where the Police had no power to arrest a man for an offence under section 41 Act 2 of 1866 (B.C.) under which section the complainant had evidently been arrested and charged before me. Even if it be taken for granted that the arrest was made on the public road as alleged by the accused, it was illegal, in asmuch as the requirements of Section 43 of Act 2 of 1866 (B.C.) had not been fulfilled, as admitted by the accused himself in his examination.

As regards the use of Criminal force towards the complainant, of which I have convicted the accused, I did not mean to convey in my judgment that the accused had merely used more force than was necessary to take the complainant to the Thannah; but that I had been satisfied by the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that the accused had actually struck the complainant *blows* which he was not justified in doing under any circumstances.

All the papers received with your letters under acknowledgements are herewith returned, and I trust that the above explanation may be considered satisfactory.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Offg. Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 15th September, 1877.

Mr. O'Kinealy has recorded the following orders upon the application:

This is an application on behalf of one Matadeen Singh a Constable in the Suburban Police who has been convicted by Moulvi Abdool Luteef the Deputy Magistrate for using criminal force and fined twenty Rupees and I am asked to move the High Court to set aside the conviction on the ground that no offence has been committed and the prisoner has been materially prejudiced in his defence by the Magistrate refusing the applicant permission to contradict certain statements made by the prosecutor when he was taken before Mr. Hill the Police Superintendent of the Southern Division. In cases of this kind I possess but a limitted power. The Legislature has declared that no appeal will lie, and were I to enter into questions connected with the weight of evidence, I would do indirectly what the law declares I have no powers to do so. There is evidence on the record which if believed is sufficient to support the conviction, and as the Deputy Magistrate did believe it, his judgment cannot be interfered with on the ground that the applicant has not committed any offence. The only remaining point, indeed the only point, at all in this case is whether the prisoner was prejudiced during the enquiry by the Magistrate refusing to note down certain questions or allow them to be put, and I think it is impossible to say after the explanation given by that Magistrate that the applicant has in any way suffered from what occurred during the course of the trial. No order.

(Sd.) J. O'KINEALY,

21st September, 1877.

Mr. O'Kinealy's order has sufficiently vindicated Moulvi Abdul Luteef. It will be seen that in both cases the Moulvi acted legally and carefully, but his decisions have not, it is rumoured, given satisfaction to the Police, and there is an impression abroad that he will not probably be re-appointed to the Calcutta Police Bench, because he is supposed to be hostile to the Police. We cannot, however, believe this, for it is incredible that Mr. Eden would do injustice to a tried and deserving officer, because the Police for obvious reasons have a prejudice against him.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

WE see some ray of hope for village sanitation. The health of soldiers in cantonments, it seems, has been affected by the prevailing malaria around them, and the attention of Government has consequently been directed to it. The health of the people does not affect the exchequer, and the Government can therefore afford to be careless about it. Whether a few thousands of the population live or die, the casualties do not seriously concern the Government. The revenue comes in with the same clock-work regularity as ever. True, houses which once teemed with beaming countenances and gladdening voices have been made desolate and cheerless. True, many a bread-winner have been plucked off in the bloom of life, leaving utterly helpless hapless widows, children and relatives, solely dependant upon them. True, many a good citizen, who were useful members of society, who were perhaps the main springs of the social forces in their little village communities, have fallen untimely victims to the fell disease. But all this does not affect the Government. The machine moves, and it is apparently satisfied. But now the health of the troops is at stake. Every soldier has an enormous money value, which the Government cannot disregard. Then there is the powerful Army Sanitary Commission watching the health of the soldiers. Philanthropists in England also feel keenly on the subject. Above all Parliament is always ready to badger the ministers, if the rate of mortality among the troops becomes unusually heavy. All these influences are necessarily too powerful for the Government to resist, and this probably explains the recent issue of a circular by the Government of India on the subject of the sanitation of villages around cantonments. The Home Secretary in a letter to the Bengal Government writes:

"On reconsideration of the subject the Government of India have come to the conclusion that something more is required for the inspection of the sanitary condition of villages outside cantonments than can be done by the local Sanitary Commissioner; and perhaps this can be usefully and inexpensively done by appointing, in the first instance, local committees of inspection. It will not be necessary to do this at once for all cantonments; but the experiment may properly be tried in one or two larger cantonments, such as Dinapore and Dum-Dum. I am to suggest that a committee might be appointed at once to inspect all villages within a radius of five miles of the two cantonments named. A civil medical officer of experience, an Assistant or Joint Magistrate and a selected military officer (if practicable, the local officer of the Quarter Master General's Department) would be the most suitable officers for the work. Where circumstances do not admit of the services of these officers being made available, a medical officer attached to a regiment in the cantonment and some other civil officer of the district, if possible with local experience may be appointed."

It would be more practical if some overseers for execution of works were appointed instead of roving Sanitary Inspectors or Committees, who will only parade their views on questions, which are no longer within the domain of discussion. The Government of India thus indicates the work of the Sanitary Committees and the ways and means for the execution of their suggestions:

The primary object in appointing these committees is to ascertain, as a preliminary step to the best action practicable, what is the actual state of villages in the neighbourhood of cantonments, whether they are in reality a source of danger to the troops in cantonment and whether if the insanitary evils that may be found to exist in them are removable, what measures are practicable for their removal and what the cost of such measures will be. The attention of the committee should be directed more especially to the drainage of the site of each village and of the ground around it; to the sources of water-supply and their liability to pollution; and to the general condition of the village in respect of cleanliness and conservancy. It will probably not be possible to introduce the use of latrines in villages, and in fact latrines are worse than useless when they cannot be under proper inspection but the committee might when inspecting villages, report what improved arrangements for conservancy are feasible. For instance: it would greatly conduce to the sanitation of villages if the cattle which as a rule, are tied up inside enclosures could be removed to a short distance outside the village; this change would no doubt be one of great difficulty for many reasons and certainly could not be at once carried out, still with some trouble the objections to it might be gradually overcome. Care must of course be taken in any schemes of sanitary reform in villages around cantonments not to offend the prejudices of the villagers concerned. It is impossible for any Government agency to keep villages clean, but the villagers may in time be educated to see the advantages of cleanliness. What is chiefly required is to prevent the people fouling localities near the source of water-supply. A record of the actual state in these respects of the villages from which cantonment supplies are drawn would afford useful information to the military and civil authorities.

The committee should be allowed to examine into sanitary measures within cantonments so far as these are connected with the subject of their enquiry and should be directed to prepare estimates for carrying out the objects suggested in paragraph 3 of this letter, especially as regards the water-supply. The committees should also submit duplicate reports: one to the Quarter Master General of the Army and the other through the Local Government to this Department.

The time which the committees would be called upon to devote to this inspection will vary according as there are few or many villages around the several cantonments. While in some places a couple of months will suffice in others more will be required; but it is anticipated that in all cases the cold weather will give ample time for the proposed enquiry. It is not anticipated that any large expense will be involved by these arrangements, but any such expense will be a military charge.

As the expenses are to be a military charge, the work is sure to be done. So the villages around cantonments may bless their stars for their good luck in being in such influential neighbourhood. But we pity those, who are not within the charmed circle. They have no claims upon the Government, because they have no direct money value to the exchequer!

As the Government of India has directed its attention to village sanitation, albeit around cantonments, we will once more press the question of drainage. Mr. Howell justly draws particular attention to the drainage of village sites. In almost all parts of India, especially in Bengal the chief cause of mortality is fever. We may say that two-thirds of deaths in this country are due to fever or its sequelæ. Now fever of the malarious or fatal type rages epidemically after the close of the periodical rains, clearly denoting subsoil humidity to be its proximate or primary cause. It is noteworthy that the Committee assembled in 1845 to report on the sanitary effects of irrigation canals in the North Western Provinces consisting of Sir William Baker, Sir Henry Yule, and Dr. Dempster came to the same conclusions. Dr. Dempster wrote:

"It is a remarkable and most important fact, that the diseases believed to arise from malaria are, beyond all comparison, more prevalent during and immediately after the periodical rains in India than at any other season of the year; and that this is precisely the time when the conditions everywhere alleged to be necessary to the production of that poison, are also, beyond all comparison, most abundant. At some places there may be more, and at others less; in some years more, in others less; but the truth of the general remark may be verified, in this country, at all places, and in all years."

These facts are mere fully facts set forth in Raja Degumber Mitter's Fever Pamphlet, which we are tired of quoting, and which we will not therefore again quote. That defective and impeded drainage is the primary cause of the malarious fever, which rages epidemically in Bengal after the close of rains, is placed beyond doubt in the voluminous and elaborate report of the Calcutta Fever Committee of 1835, from which we make the following extract:

"Of the improvement to be effected by Drainage, Dr. Stewart says one of the best illustrations is afforded by the Town of Portsmouth. "It is built upon a flat, composing part of the marshy island of Portsea. Previous to the draining and paving of the Town in 1796, intermittent fevers were very prevalent: they are now unknown there, while Hilsea and other parts of the island retain their aguish character. In 1800 the deaths in Portsmouth were one in 28 in 1810, 1 in 35." "

Again:

"" So long," says Mr. Martin, (speaking of those parts of the Town where the well directed labours of the Lottery Committee have introduced these improvements,) "as we are without a complete system of Draining, all else is but palliative; for if it amounts to a demonstration that freedom from some of the most fatal scourges of the human race and a gradual amelioration of health can be traced to the free exposure of the Streets of London to the sun and wind, a hard regular pavement preserved clean by proper scavengers, the construction of common Sewers and Privies, and the advantage of a flowing stream, what amelioration of the public health may not be expected from similar measures in such a City as this situated as it is within the tropics!" "Dr. Caius," he remarks, "the most eminent Physician in England at that period, states that the mortality in London from ague in 1588 was such that the living could hardly bury the dead. Now such is the effect of local improvements on health that ague is almost unknown in modern London." "

It will be seen from the above that the theory of the connection between impeded village drainage and fever of the malarious type, as cause and effect, which has been so earnestly insisted upon by Raja Degumber Mitter for the last fourteen years, had been long before propounded by eminent scientific men, and that this opinion has been acted upon in carrying out the sanitary improvement of large towns in the United Kingdom. Why it is disregarded in India we cannot understand. The Government, we believe, is theoretically convinced that uninterrupted village drainage is another name for village sanitation, but practically it does little. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal seems to be sceptical of the facts laid before him; he is ready to wage a wordy war, but words, however strong, cannot save life. He is responsible for the health of the Province, but what has he done to check the tremendous loss of life from the deadly fever that is going on from year to year? We will give a fresh base of operations; will he work it up in right earnest? The whole line of villages on the eastern banks of the Hooghly from Agurparah to Titaghur is decimated with fever. The houses have become hospitals; many of them have been deserted. The drainage of these villages used to flow into the paddy fields, on the east side of the Brrackpore

road, but a number of municipal roads newly constructed cross the drainage channels, and as in many instances these roads are not provided with a sufficient number of culverts, and in some instances the old culverts have been choked up, the flow of drainage into the paddy fields is intercepted. Will the Sanitary Commissioner make necessary enquiries into the matter and satisfy himself on the point?

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

It is said that General Strachey is coming out to India to settle the terms of taking over the East Indian Railway by Government. It may therefore be interesting to know the position of the Railway and the terms on which the transfer is proposed to be effected. At the last annual general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company the Chairman Mr. W. Crawford took great credit for the successful management of the affairs of this Company. He thus described the position of the Railway: "With regard to our undertaking itself, you will bear in mind that there is, perhaps, no railway enterprise upon the face of this earth traversing so great a distance as our railway does, that is more fortunately and more favourably placed than ours is. We have little or nothing to contend with in the way of unfavorable gradients. We have a plain and level country to pass through; we have a river, it is true, to compete with; but I think that will be found in the long run to be less of a competitor than a coadjutor with us. We serve a country densely peopled, people living in a state of tranquillity, where they are able to devote themselves to the exercise of all the arts in life, whatever they may be, that they pursue, whether it is agriculture or manufacture, or what else. We have arrived at the time when the cultivators of the soil in India, and the traders into whose hands the produce of the cultivation passes find that a supply of any articles wherever produced along the East Indian line, exceeding the amount required for local consumption can now be carried to market by railroad." He then continued: "It may interest you to know that by the ordinary processes of calculation we find that the percentage of expenses, which in the year ending 31st December, 1876 were about 34¼ per cent., do not upon the figures I have laid before you amount to more than 30½ per cent. I do not know where there is to be found any railway upon the face of this earth in which we live that carries on its traffic upon such terms of cheapness as that. I do not care whether it is on the Continent, in this country, or in America. I had before me the other day some figures with regard to one of the principal American railways, the Pennsylvania railway. I need not go into the details of the ton mileage and passenger mileage of that railway, but its gross earnings in 1876 were £7,378,000, the expenditure £4,416,000. and they gave their shareholders £2,961,000. They expended 60 per cent. and gave their Shareholders 40 per cent. During the year 1876 we received £3,010,000, we have expended £1,024,000 and we give to the shareholders £1,985,000; that is to say we expend 34 per cent. and give you 66 per cent. That is the comparison with one of the principal American railways. Taking our own country, India, I find that we carry our passengers at a less cost by 31 per cent. than the Great Indian Peninsula, by 5 per cent. than the Bombay and Baroda Company, and by 20 per cent. than the Madras Company. Our goods traffic we carry at 20 per cent. less than the Great Indian Peninsula, 67 per cent. less than Bombay and Baroda, and 58 per cent. less than the Madras Company." Mr. Crawford thus referred to the complaint about the block on the line: "We had an ample stock of wagons to carry on the whole of the famine traffic of 1873 and 1874, and we should have had quite enough to have done justice to every body in this year if it had not been for the unfortunate outbreak of famine at Madras. The moment the necessity arose for the supply of grain to the Madras Presidency for the relief of the distress it became a matter of paramount consideration. We had the means of sending down over the Bombay and Baroda and the Great Indian Peninsula lines from the Jubbulpore line large quantities of grain, and we conveyed it. There was no question of unloading at Jubbulpore in order that we might get our wagons back; they went straight on to the Madras line, and I may say that one of our officers who happened to call the other day at the Madras railway yard saw some of our wagons there standing idle. We had as many as 2,000 wagons over our frontier at Jubbulpore at one time, but the number has been reduced since. From an estimate made regarding the 6,600 goods wagons which we have, it appears that we have had as many, on an average, as 1,200 absent from us and absolutely beyond our control, for which we only got a miserable rent from the foreign Company, as it is termed, into whose hands the wagons have gone. We must not complain; we do not say the interests of our railway are superior to the interests of our fellow-creatures in Madras. That is a doctrine I am not prepared to maintain, and I do not think any one—not even the most inveterate grambler in Calcutta—would say we should have done right if we had shut our doors against our sympathetic brethren and looked only to our pockets. The fact is we should have had an ample and abundant supply of wagons to have carried the whole of traffic as well and as effectually as we did two or three years ago if one fifth part of our moving power had not been taken away from us by the circumstances, the force of which it was impossible for us and the Government to resist." With regard to the coal consumed by the East Indian Railway Mr. Crawford remarked: "We now supply ourselves, and we get our best coal from the mines at Kurhurballee, which we fortunately discovered some time ago, and that which we do not require we are only too glad to be able to place at the disposal of the Government and others at a price which differs little from ours, excepting the cost of carriage from the pit to the place of delivery." In reply to a question, Mr. Crawford thus alluded to the negociations with Government for purchase of the line. On the 15th of February, 1879 and for six months afterwards, the Government will have the power of giving notice to the Company of its intention to purchase the property, such intention to take effect upon the expiration of six months from the first half-yearly break after the notice has been given. Therefore the Government will, if they give notice to purchase come into possession in January 1880. Then what are the terms upon which the Government are to pay? They are, the average market value of the stock of the Company for three years preceding the date on which the notice was given. If the notice be given on the 15th of February, 1879, the three years average of calculation will have begun on the 15th February, 1876. The notice for the Jubbulpore line will not accrue till August 1883. If the average value of the stock of the Company be taken at 125, the Government will have to pay 29 millions sterling on a particular day; if the average be taken at 120, the total value will be, in round numbers, 27 millions. If the Government does not pay in cash, as most likely it will not be able to do so, it will pay by an annuity calculated for the term of years, during which the lease will run. The lease would then run for 74 years with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. The sum to be set aside for the redemption of the capital in 74 years would be about 5s. 6l. or 5s. 8d. a year exclusive of interest. As Mr. Crawford explained, although the shareholders will not participate in future profits, they will enjoy an annuity with interest from the India Government extending over 74 years, or three quarters of a century. This is no small advantage.

THE SONEPUR FAIR OF 1877.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Sonepur, November 23rd, 1877.

The Sonepur Fair has been held, and is over. The great concourse of people who came to wash their sins in the confluence of the Gandak and the Ganges on the day of the full-moon, the 20th, have had their purifying dip, and are now wending their steps homewards, speculating on the probable outturn of the next year's peccatory crop. The pleasure-seekers have had their fill, the races have been run, and the dealers are chuckling over their gains and the dupes they have made of their customers.

The presiding divinity of the Fair is Harihar, a bipartite personage, half Vishnu and half Siva, joined along the mesian line, to indicate the depth of the intimacy subsisting between the two gods. They had been at enemity for a long time, fighting with each other for ages, when a peace was brought about by the intervention of mutual friends, and the treaty was ratified by the curious and very inconvenient union. The place of course got the name of the united divinity, and is to this day known to the Hindus as Harihar kshetra. When the Muhammadans came to the field the spirit of fraternity of the god extended to them, and a saint, who had visited Mecca, gave his title to the place, and the Moslems called it Hajipur. Then came the English, and they too, sharing in the spirit of peace, have added another synonym, Sonepur. All the three races, it must be said to the credit of Harihar, display the tolerant spirit of the god with cordiality, and there is nothing jarring or discordant, at the place, except an occasional snubbing of a native swell which counts for nothing.

Grand and overcrowded as the Sonepur *Mela* usually is, it has been unusually so this year. The influx of visitors has been immense. An area of 7 miles, usually devoted to *arhar* fields and studded by mango topes, has been converted, as if by magic, into one mass of human habitations. Tents, pavilions and *shamianahs* of every hue and quality cover it everywhere, and of shops, their number is simply innumerable. Horses by thousands, and elephants by hundreds are picketed in every nook and corner. Here are shops by scores, displaying Birmingham and Lancashire manufactures of the cheaper kind; there enough of mock jewellery to bedeck the whole of the frail sisterhood of Behar with the largest pearls and the most brilliant diamonds. Here are cockatoos socialising with the paroquets of Australia; there pigeons and doves billing and cooing in the supreme felicity of their affinity. Here the tiny little *Pedda*, the favourite of many a Calcutta magnate, raising her shrill sweet note to challenge the musical power of the neighbouring canary; there the *shyama* and the *dayel* strike the tenor for the deeper notes of the coel. A solitary *sharash* represents his long-legged brotherhood amidst a dozen of blindfolded hawks looking mournful and miserable for the loss of their liberty. Of native saddlery and ironmongery there is no end, but they are too poor in quality to deserve any mention. The horses are coarse, undersized and ill-bred, mostly from the Shahabad district, showing clearly that the abolition of the Government studs has already produced a sad degeneracy in the equine brood of the Gangetic delta. I felt disappointed also in the appearance and outfit of the people. One looks in vain here for the bright coloured and gaudy dresses of every hue and shape which give such a charm to the crowds at Delhi and Agra. The bulk of the people are poor—very poor—and can afford nothing in the way of finery, except an occasional bit of red cloth round the head. Their food too, to judge from the contents of the shops, must be of a very wretched character; very inferior grains dressed in the most miserable way. The general appearance of poverty and squalor is further heightened by a want of sufficient admixture in the crowd of the softer sex. There are very few women in the crowd; and they belong to the lowest classes, mostly came to serve as coolies. Not a single individual represents the higher or the middle classes. Even Anonyma shuns the gathering; unless the occupants of a dozen *baylees* squatting in green and lilac raiments and mock jewellery under the carts can be said fairly to represent her. Of amusements the people have very little besides sight-seeing. For a crowd numbering 60 to 80 thousands I noticed only three whirlgigs, and though they are called merry-go-rounds, they were not in motion at 5 P.M., when I saw them. In Calcutta fairs they are in eternal whirls all day and night. The higher classes of natives have each a Shamiyana in the midst of a court yard surrounded by kanats, and under it they have singing and natches; but these musical parties are strictly private, and the lower orders of the people have no admission thereto. These camps have carpets and floor-cloths in abundance, but no other furniture to talk of. Of Europeans who have given the Sonepur Fair its present status, there are about 300 of whom some 60 or 70 belong to the gentler sex. Their camps are most carefully laid out, and furnished with great taste and elegance. If camp life be what the people in these canvas houses enjoy, camp life would be infinitely more pleasant than life in Calcutta palaces. Tents of the largest sizes, provided with every requisite for comfort, convenience and luxury, most sumptuously illuminated, and adorned by the presence of simpering beauties render the camps the most lovely places on earth to dwell in. The ladies showed to the greatest advantage. Unrestrained by the trammels of urban life, these foreign lillies are the most charming to behold, and they grace the race course, morning and evening, no less by their elegant and exquisite toilettes than by their superior equestrian skill. An occasional fair one in exuberant health, neglectful of the laws of Banting, may prove amusing

but on the whole Vanity Fair could not wish for any thing better. Nor was there any thing wanting for their entertainment. There were polo every evening, riding, driving, and racing in the morning, and visiting, billiards and badminton at other hours of the day and at night. Then there have been balls and an "at home," no end of evening parties and alfresco dances to make the time pass merrily away. They are all very pleasant in their way, and never lose their freshness; but in description they appear so very alike that I shall not attempt to describe them. Races too I do not care to say much about. One sees 2 or 3 horses running at the top of their speed—occasionally a switch-tailed one trying hard to run off its ungainly member—for a couple of minutes or so, then the foremost comes in for a loud burst of clapping, and the hindmost bemoaning the greatest amount of whipping—all with heaving flanks and gore-bedewed sides. In a large field of 6 or 8 horses, the hindmost, tailing off at a distance of 100 yards or so, escapes the whipping, but it is generally made the object of much ridicule. I wonder if old Æsop ever saw a horse race. If he had done so he would have replaced his frogs by horses in his story of *Boys and Frogs*, for well may the horses say, "boys, what is sport for you is death to us." But there are some rites and proceedings connected with these races, which no one outside a select circle can know any thing of; and these doubtless give a charm which, I, as a proscribed one, can not divine. Now that the Government has issued its fiat against lotteries there were, I presume, none at Sonepur; but men met at night to dine, and amidst overflowing champagne discussed the prospects of the next morning's races, the running and the sustaining powers of particular favorities, and writing cabbalistic signs in their pocket-books. In the mornings, there was under a tree a box with slits on the top into which even Collectors, Commissioners and other big wigs dropped little slips of paper written in mystic signs; entries in pocket books were also frequent; and that fickle dame Fortune is said to have pre-eminently displayed her capriciousness in connexion with them.

But to turn to the most important affair,—the Sonepur Durbar. It came off at 1 P.M., on the 19th. The place selected for it was an *arhar* field near the race-course. A large pandehl, 100' by 80', was erected in the middle of the field, and decorated with great taste and elegance; the roof was yellow, the floor covered with red cloth, the posts encased in evergreens and artificial flowers, the openings screened with net curtains, and the entrance hedged by a choice collection of exotics. In front stood a tall mast bearing the royal standard. The approach was enriched by two prettily-designed triumphal arches; and flags, pennons and streamers hung in festoons all round the place. The *dais* for his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was the most magnificent. The cloth of gold which covered it was the richest that the looms of Benares ever produced, and the canopy over it, supported by 4 massive gold posts, was a counterpart of this exquisite piece of art. The chair of state was of silver, lined with green velvet and picked, with gold. A small table to the right had an excellent piece of gold-cloth, and another bore the silver parapharnalia of atar and pan, apparently borrowed from some of the magnates of Behar. Among them there was one of enamelled silver, a beautifully finished piece of work that would be highly prized by connoisseurs. Altogether the laying out of the place and of its decorations does the highest credit to the taste, energy, skill and ability of Babu Durgagati Banerji, personal assistant to the Commissioner, to whom was entrusted the work. When one recalls to mind the sad failure of the Durbar camp at Calcutta on the 1st of January last, got up at a cost of Rs. 30,000 under the superintendence of a dozen Europeans of high standing and some of them distinguished engineers, and compares it with what a single native has done by his own unaided effort at an outlay of about Rs. 2,000 it becomes difficult to deny that natives when trusted can do many things for which Europeans allow them no credit. This is however not to be wondered at. The Babu, is one of the ablest officers in the Subordinate Executive Service, and Mr. Stuart Bayley, in the last annual report on the Patna Division, remarked: "I am not ashamed to say that whatever credit I have derived in the administration of this Division is due entirely to the energy ability and devotion brought to it by my personal assistant." The total number of guests was 394, of whom 44 were ladies, 80 officials, 70 non-official Europeans and the rest the flower of Behar nobility and gentry. The highest rank was assigned to the Rajah of Cooch Behar, a youth of 18, pockmarked, and of an unprepossessing appearance. Ordinarily he is seen in top-boots, leather breeches and a pepper-and-salt jockey coat; but at the Durbar he came in an embroidered frockcoat of the English type. Shaheb Logues say that he is brought up like an English boy; but he reminded me in appearance of the late Maharajah of Krishennagar. The next in rank was the Maharajah of Patna, an elderly person with a tiera on his head, which did not attract my attention. The third in rank was the Maharajkumar of Dumraon, who represented his father the Maharaja, whose advanced age (85) and infirmities prevented him from attending the Durbar. The Maharajkumar came in a white dress with a shawl over it, but no jewels. This simplicity was the theme of remark on every side. It was certainly singular, but it showed prominently the good taste and judgment of the Prince, noted as he is for the ability, wisdom and foresight with which he manages, with the aid of a single native gentleman, his vast paternal estates, when most of his neighbours are either immersed in debt or are rackrenting their tenants, notwithstanding the aid of many highly paid European Superintendents. The Maharaja of Bettiah holds the fourth rank, and certainly had some of the finest pearls on his person, worn athwart the chest like a Brahminical thread. His camp is the largest here, with a large cavalcade in green and gold uniform, a score of majestic elephants in golden housings, and silver spears and sticks without number. The highest credit for the richest and rarest jewellery must, however, be accorded to Durbhunga, who sat next to him. He was one mass of pearls and diamonds from head to foot. He is a promising youth, notwithstanding the brace of wives which the Court of Wards has saddled on him; and he handles the ribbons, when of an evening driving four-in-hand in a mail-coach, with great tact and skill. Hatwa and Deo came next, but they did not excite any sensation. Your Calcutta magnate Nawab Amir Ali sat next to the last, and then followed half a dozen rajas of whom I took no note, nor of the Kumars who sat in the second row. In the third row there were eleven chairs reserved for the highest among the gentry of Patna, among whom my attention was particularly attracted by the simplicity and manly appearanee of Syad Vilaet Ali, who looked and, I am told, is every inch a gentleman. A durbar without a row about precedence would be very like a European bride without a bonnet, and a row was not wanting. Bettiah, Durbhunga and Hutwa, it is said, lodged a complaint with the L. G. saying that they would be degraded if the heir of Dumroon got a seat above them, and that as a representative of his father the old Maharaja, he could not claim the same honors which belongs to his father. On the other side it was urged that in India representatives always get the honors of the persons they represent; that accordingly Sir Salar Jung, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, sat above the Maharaja of Baroda; and that in the case of the Dumraon Raj the Foreign Office had, on a former occasion, decided in its favor. It so happened, however, that the three malcontents were in the habit of visiting the sahib logues frequently, and were held in better favor hy the local officials than the old man of Dumraon, who cannot come out of his house, and the complaint was therefore favorably entertained by some and kept on the tapis for three days. A threat was also held out that the malcontents would not attend the Dubar if required to sit below Dumraon. Such a threat, however, after the signal example made by Lord Mayo of Jodhpur, could only recoil on the offenders, and Mr. Cockrell, according to rumour, decided against them. According to the original programme there should have been five persons to receive khilats, but one had fallen into disfavor, owing to a paltry police case which the Magistrate could not decide for want of sufficient evidence against the accused, nor could he let him off at once; so the poor fellow had to be suspended and only four appeared at the Durbar, and went through the customary ceremonies. Then followed the address of his Honor the Lt.-Governor. As you will have got that document long before this reaches you I must say nothing about it. All I can remark about it is that it was not well received by the zeminders of Behar. Three of them told me "yes, it is very well for Govt. to give permanent leases and then impose any number of cesses to make up for possible errors; but no High Court will help us to make up for low rents fixed permanently by any subsequent cess or sayer; and how are we to meet the Government cesses in esse and posse?"

The grand day of the fair was of course the bathing day, when upwards of a hundred and twenty thousand persons congregated for religion, profit, or pleasure according to individual predilection on the banks of the Gandak, and Satan strutted in all his glory in broad day light to the utter disgust of pious followers of Father Loyola, and your humble correspondent was obliged to keep himself away out of respect for the venerable founder of the order to which he belongs. The sanitary arrangement for this vast crowd was all that could be wished, and it reflects great credit on Dr. Lethbridge, the Sanitary Commissioner, who superintended the work and his crew. The Police too was fairly vigilant: I heard of only one theft, that of shawls and nicknacks worth Rs. 300 from the camp of Babu Bhudeb Mukarji, the Inspector of Schools.

FRA DIAVOLO.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY arrived at Agra on Friday morning at 8-30. The Maharajas Sindia, Jaipur, Bhurtpur and Dholpur, are at Agra, but as the Viceroy's visit is a private one, there are to be no ceremonials, durbars, or visits. The Viceroy leaves Agra tomorrow at 11 A. M., stops at Cawnpore till the following day, and reaches Calcutta on Thursday next, at 5 P.M.

NO FURTHER news from the Frontier, operations being delayed by recent rain, but the troops are all well, and everything is going on favourably. The other sections of the Adam Khel keep strictly aloof from the Jowakis. The Zakka Khels have committed small raids on a village north of Fort Mackeson.

WE HEAR that Major General Thullier, Surveyor General of India, retires in January next on a pension of Rs. 900 a month, and that Col. Walker of the Trignometrical Survey succeeds him. It is not unlikely that this opportunity will be taken to amalgamate the office of the head of the Trignometrical Survey with that of the chief of the Surveyor General's Office. Col. Walker, who is an energetic and uncompromising officer, may make extensive reductions.

THE TELEPHONE or the speaking tube was tried on Thursday last at the Surveyor General's office. Mr. Luke, of the Telegraph stores, who learnt the use of it in America, and has lately returned from it, made the experiment. The wire between the Surveyor General's Office and the Fort was made the medium of communication, and the human voice was distinctly heard at both ends. We believe the voice can be sent through the telephone to a distance of 600 miles.

FOR THE first time since the establishment of the Viceroy's Legislative Council under the present system a Barrister-at-law not in the service of Government has been appointed an additional member of the Council. Last Saturday's *Gazette of India* contains a notification appointing Mr. Evans to be additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The selection is excellent. Mr. Evans is considered a sound lawyer and a hard-headed man of business. We hope he will have time to attend to his legislative work, as he has a very large practice at the High Court. We believe it was once intended to invite Mr. Montriou to the Legislative Council, but a practising barrister can hardly make time for honorary work of this kind. The object of Lord Lytton in offering to Mr. Evans a seat in the Legislative Council is laudable; the public have often complained that in the absence of the Judges of the High Court the Law Member of the Council is practically rendered omnipotent; such a position is not fair to the law member or to the Government. Lord Lytton therefore wishes to strengthen the legal element in the Council. His Lordship first offered a seat to the Advocate General, but that officer under the statute is attached to the Bengal Council, and he cannot make time to attend both Councils. Hence we believe the nomination of Mr. Evans. The wisest course will however be to recall the Judges of the High Court to the Council.

THESE are hard times for the finances, and yet we see every now and then that new offices are being created. It is stated that a Deputy Post Master General will be appointed to Bengal, who will be in charge of Behar. Hitherto one Post Master General was found to be quite sufficient for Bengal, and no previous incumbents we believe complained of pressure of work. But the present incumbent, who has come from Bombay, finds it hard, it is said, to keep himself abreast with his work, and it is therefore proposed to give him a Deputy. Has the work so much increased within a single year as to necessitate this addition? Not many years ago the Railway Post Office from Howrah to Calcutta and the Province of Assam were under the control of the Post Master General of Bengal, and the whole work was done

by him with a supernumerary Inspector.

It is also said that a Deputy Secretary will be appointed to the Financial Department, the spirit of economy rules the day!

THE WAY OUR MONEY GOES. The reader is probably aware that Col. Hyde, the late Mint Master, spent about ten lacks of rupees in making new arrangements for the melting of gold and silver for coinage. The present Mint Master, however, finds that gas-melting does not answer and he therefore proposes to revert to the old system. He is quiet right, but the way in which Col. Hyde was allowed to waste money is a good example of the care taken of our exchequer.

SOMETIME ago it was denied in the House of Lords that there was anything like forced labor exacted by Indian officers in India. Here is an instance, which is particularly noteworthy, as it occurred within the immediate vicinity of the capital. We are indebted to the *Englishman* for the following particulars:

"The question very nearly arose yesterday morning whether the daily supply of water to Calcutta, or the cleaning of Barrackpur Park, to make it look more neat and clean for the arrival of the Viceroy, is the more important. When the Assistant Engineer went his rounds early in the morning, he found no men on works, not even the engine or coalmen. On enquiry, he ascertained that nearly forty of his men had been seized by the police as they were coming through the bazaar to their work, and marched off, notwithstanding all remonstrance, to assist in cleaning the park. Fortunately, the Assistant Engineer is possessed of some energy, and he soon sent his European assistant to enquire why his men had been press-ganged; and as no one appeared willing to accept the responsibility, the assistant went to the park and brought the men away. But it was half-past nine before the men got to their work, so the Calcutta rate-payers will have lost nearly a day's work, which they may consider that they have contributed towards the beautifying of the Viceroy's suburban retreat."

Mr. Fenwick, the Assistant Engineer of the Municipality, deserves great credit for this display of energy.

THE PIONEER believes that Mr. R. B. Chapman will be appointed Member of the Supreme Council in succession to Sir Edward Bayley, who retires in March next. We hope the rumour is true. Apart from the superior claims of Mr. Chapman, which we have repeatedly urged in these columns, there is a strong reason why he should be elevated to the Executive Council. Bengal, though the most important Province of the Empire, has no representative in that Council. It is observable that while provision has been made for the alternate representation of Madras and Bombay in the Supreme Council, there is no such provision for Bengal. This injustice to Bengal is repeated in the appointments to the Secretary of State's Council. Bengal seems to be at a discount every-where. And all this is due to the supremacy of the Punjab or North West element in the Government of India since the days of Lord Lawrence. Even now there is a rumour that Sir Henry Davis, late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, may be appointed in the room of Sir Edward Bayley.

It is stated that in the event of Mr. Chapman's elevation to the Council Mr. Monteath will be appointed the Financial Secretary. Again an injustice to Bengal. While on this subject the *Englishman* says:

"We have repeatedly drawn attention to the want of fairness with which the Bengal civilians are treated in the distribution of appointments under the Government of India, and our contemporaries, both European and Native, have joined us in protesting against what is an injustice not to the Civil Service only, but to the public of these provinces. At the present moment there is no Bengal member of Council. Of four Civil Secretaries to the Government of India, only one, and of the four Under Secretaries only one, is a Bengal man. In the Financial and Foreign Departments it is perhaps of little consequence to the public from what province the staff is drawn. But in the Revenue and Home Departments it is quite essential that Bengal should be fairly represented. Yet at the present moment neither the member of Council, nor the Secretary, nor the Under Secretary in either of these Departments, has ever served for a day in Bengal. We trust that this will soon be remedied, and that the report that Mr. O'Kinealy is to act as Home Secretary during Mr. Howell's absence will prove correct. The Civilians may be left as a rule to fight their own battles, but in this case other than class interests are at stake, and we trust that the unanimous protest of the European and Anglo-native press of Bengal will avail against the perpetuation of an injustice."

We entirely concur. But why are the Bengal Civilians mute? Like the dumb millions they govern they seem to think that it is their lot to suffer. Have they lost the spirit of their fore-fathers?

IN TINKERING the Bombay Municipal Act the Select Committee recommend some important alterations. They state that after careful consideration of the question, they have arrived at the conclusion that it is not desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should be a member of the Corporation or Town Council, and have consequently removed from the Bill the provisions enabling him to be appointed a member of either body. They are, however, of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be entitled, though not actually a member of the Town Council or the Corporation, to be present, at the meeting of both of those bodies and to take part in the proceedings without possessing the power of voting. In Calcutta the Municipal Commissioner is the head of the Municipality. In the next place they recommend that imprisonment for a period of not less than six months should be held a disqualification for continued tenure of membership of the Corporation. The old rule, disqualifying for membership a person sentenced to any term of imprisonment, was we think more logical. Then they have introduced a provision requiring all candidates for seats in the Corporation to be proposed and seconded by qualified voters, directing that the nomination in writing signed by the proposer and seconder shall be left at the Municipal Commissioner's office at least a week before the date fixed for the election, and enjoining upon the Municipal Commissioner the preparation and publication, at least three days before election, of a list containing the names of all the candidates nominated and of their respective proposers and seconders. This provision may fitly be adopted in Calcutta. Further, the Select Committee consider it expedient that cheques for payment in excess of Rs. 100 should be signed by the Municipal Commissioner as well as by a member of the Town Council and the Secretary to the Town Council. No such provision obtains in Calcutta. Lastly, they state, "it is not desirable that the Executive Engineer and the Executive officer of Health should be appointed without any limit to the term for which they may without re-appointment hold office." At the same time they think three years too short a term, and have therefore enlarged it to five years. A similar provision ought to be introduced in Calcutta.

IT APPEARS that there has been a reaction in public opinion on the Public Works Cess question. The memorial of the British Indian Association to the Secretary of State now in circulation in the Mofussil has fairly put the case of the landholders before the public. Referring to it the *Englishman* says, "the Public Works Cess Act taxes the land-holders exclusively, as land-holders, and it taxes them admittedly with a view of relieving the Imperial Exchequer of a burden which had previously been borne by it. We consider that the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis was a mischievous error, but this fact does not relieve the Government of the obligation of acting up to the engagement as long as it exists; and this obligation is equally binding, whether we regard the Permanent Settlement as a mere law or as a solemn covenant." The *Statesman* admits that the weak point in the new Cess is that it falls on the land alone, a sort of class taxation, which we may add means according to John Stuart Mill a confiscation of property. The *Indian Daily News* is obliged to say: "It is, however, a fair question whether the natural objections of the land-holders to be exclusively saddled with the cost of the financial blunders of the Government of India can correctly be described as an unreasonable desire to escape from a fair share of the general burdens of the country; and it is possible for the warmest opponents of the permanent settlement, and of the absurd claims sometimes put forward by the British Indian Association, to go a great way with the present memorialists in the view which they appear to have taken of this question." Them's our sentiments, say what the writer may about the Permanent Settlement. We hope justice will yet be done to the landed interest of Bengal.

WE ARE glad to notice that the *Englishman* is at one with us that the separate administration of Assam has not proved a success. Our contemporary says:

"There can be no question that the experiment of a separate administration has hitherto been anything but a success, and the causes of its failure have been those which were clearly foreseen and plainly pointed out when it was initiated. Either the divisional system should have been preserved, or the *personnel* of the administration into which it was absorbed should have been drawn from Bengal. Instead of this the districts of the Assam division, with Cachar and Sylhet, which were separated from Dacca and Goalpara which had till then been under Cooch Behar, were at once placed under the direct control of an officer whose services to the State, however meritorious in themselves, had all been rendered either in military employment or in Central India. The natural result ensued. An administration in the hands of a Chief Commissioner and a Secretary, who are both utter strangers to the language and general conditions of any part of the province, and whose want of local knowledge is aggravated by the necessity of having to work directly through the district officers, could not hope to be successful; and we have more than once heard regret expressed that Assam had been erected into a separate administration, if it was not to be officered from Bengal."

We are of opinion that Assam ought to be re-annexed to Bengal. It is money thrown away to govern it as a distinct province.

NUMEROUS complaints both written and verbal reach us against thede-watering and filling up of the tanks in the Town. We give the following as a specimen:

SIR.—We the undersigned inhabitants of Jorasanko beg respectfully to inform you that the Health-Officer has filled up a tank in premises No. 29, Burranossy Ghoses Street, and has just commenced to fill up another close to the same with the sweepings of the town the collection and decomposition whereof in the putrid water of the tanks has created such a horrible and nasty stench that half the people in the neighbourhood have fallen sick..

We do not object to the filling up of tanks altogether but the Health-officer, in seeking to promote our health, ought not to spread disease among us.

It is well-known that this season of the year we mean the months of October, November and December is generally very unhealthy inasmuch as fever cholera and other diseases rage virulently after the cessation of the rains, and it is therefore very much to be regretted that the Health-Officer should add fuel to the fire as it were by allowing sweepings to be deposited and to rot in the midst of a very populous part of the town, knowing as he does that such an operation cannot but injure the health of the neighbourhood.

We think all this nuisance could at once be prevented if a thick layer of earth or khoa be put over the tank which has been already filled up and such portion of the other tank which has been filled up and a good quantity of coaltar be sprinkled over the same and we are surprised that the Health-Officer has not as yet adopted these measures.

Mr. Editor, if any one of us had committed such a nuisance he would surely have been dragged into the Police and fined heavily, and we don't see any reason why a similar prosecution would not lie against the Health Officer for poisoning the air of the neighbourhood with unwholesome vapours and effluvia. He surely ought to know that the lives of Her Majestys' subjects are more valuable and precious than the few cart-loads of earth or khoa which would be required for covering the tanks aforesaid.

Mr. Editor, we beg you would kindly take up the matter so that it might be brought to the notice of the proper authority, as the matter is very urgent and requires immediate attention inasmuch as the lives of the people of the neighbourhood are at stake.

We remain
SIR,
Yours Obediently,
RAMA NATH DATTA, OKHOY COOMAR SIRCAR, GIRINDRA CHANDRA GHOSHA.

We do not think the Health-officer is directly responsible for the filling-up of the tanks. His duty ceases when he reports a tank, and if it is ordered to be de-watered or filled up, the work devolves upon the Engineer. If the de-watering or filling up is not done in the proper way, the Health-officer cannot be blamed. But the Engineer on the other hand has his excuse. He has not materials to fill up all the tanks he is

ordered to take in hand, and he is consequently helpless. This difficulty the Engineer had himself pointed out in a note, to which we drew attention the other day. The Health-officer and the Chairman are therefore chiefly responsible for the present state of things. The object of the Health-officer is undoubtedly to promote the health of the people by his operations upon the tanks, but unfortunately they have resulted in a greater nuisance than what they were intended to remedy. A half-filled tank is a greater nuisance than an untouched foul tank. Then the de-watering process seems to be a source of great danger to public health. The bed of the tank is made dry, and as the rains are over the fœtid matters in the bed become an intolerable nuisance. The people around the Singhi bagan tank, of which our correspondents complain, are suffering much from it. Fever is raging furiously in its neighbourhood, and the doctors ascribe it to the de-watered and half-filled tanks. Indeed, the mortality from fever this year has been very great, the Health-officer himself says it is one-third of the total deaths, and it is generally believed, rightly or wrongly, that the disease has been greatly aggravated by the noxious vapours issuing from dry beds of de-watered tanks and their half-filled surface.

WE HAVE a sincere respect for the *Statesman*, and therefore feel the more grieved that any thing should lead our contemporary to ascribe motives to others, which if attributed to him, he would repel with indignation. We admire the single-minded zeal with which he has been advocating the case of Babu Janukinath Roy. It is not every European who has the moral courage or the warmth of heart to espouse the cause of a native, rich or poor, when he is in trouble, and when his support involves an attack upon a high officer of the Crown. The crime of colour is indelible, and nothing it seems can expiate it, but when the sufferer happens to be a rich man, he is past redemption. The *Statesman* has risen above this national failing of his countrymen here, and therefore deserves our best thanks. But because he has chosen to speak out boldly and fearlessly in Janukinath Roy's case, that is no reason that he should think those, who have not done so as not "honorable" men. Our contemporary has been pleased to make the following remarks upon the *Patriot* in connection with this case:

"It has been observed that the *Hindoo Patriot* has not found one word to say upon this extraordinary case, while ready enough to make the most of magisterial, or judicial, errors in ordinary. Why is it that the *Patriot* is silent? Our contemporary knows very well the friendly nature of our own sentiments towards him, but we tell him plainly that we think his silence in this case anything but honorable to him, for we know its cause as well as he does himself."

If our contemporary knows the "cause," we wish he would be out with it. As far as we are concerned we should say that there might be fifty reasons, why we thought that silence was the best policy. We do not believe that befriending in the columns of the newspaper a person convicted by the highest tribunal in the land is the best way of vindicating his innocence. Whatever the shortcomings of the British Government, it cannot be denied that the law, particularly in the Presidency towns, secures to the accused a full and fair trial. It is not our object to go into the merits of Babu Janukinath's case, nor to defend the Judge in any way, but it might be well asked that when the Judge amended the charge against Janukinath, though at the last moment, and gave his Counsel the opportunity of going into the case *de novo*, why did not the latter do so? Why did not the Counsel bring forward the facts, which have been mentioned in our contemporary's columns, to prove that the amended charge was not sustainable? Why did not the senior Counsel wait to hear the verdict of the Jury? If the verdict of the Jury was tantamount legally to an acquittal, why did not Counsel immediately move arrest of judgment? If the Judge, when an affidavit was made before him on the following morning to the effect that the Jury had not convicted the accused of wilful perjury, refused to hear Counsel, why was not the vacation Judge moved to summon an appellate bench to try the point of law? No matter whether the vacation Judge would have granted the application or not, why was no application made to him? If the steps which the law provided had not been availed of, what good could newspaper agitation do? It could not give back Janukinath the character, which one in his position would naturally value most. Then again the Native Press labours under a peculiar disadvantage in discussing cases of this kind. The motives of native writers are apt to be misconstrued, their sympathies misjudged, and their criticisms misinterpreted. If a native had written of the High Court Judge with half the vigour, which our contemporary has shewn, he would have been immediately set down as a disloyal subject, seeking to create ill-will against the constituted authority of the Crown. Further, we well remember the wigging, which Mr. Eden gave to the native community for venturing to appeal to him for the mitigation of the sentence upon Rhidoy Patro. In that appeal they had been moved in the first instance by some of the leading members of the High Court bar and backed by almost the whole Calcutta Press; it involved a most important question of principle, irrespective of the person punished. The rebuff which they then received from the Lieutenant Governor was a sufficient warning that appeal to the Crown for mercy should not be made except on the ground of flagrant injustice, which could not have been prevented by the sufferer in the due course of law. It was this feeling, which we believe restrained most of the leading men of the native community from joining the memorial, and not so far as we are aware sectional or personal considerations of any kind. Our contemporary says, "we have evidence of a peculiar nature in our hands, suggesting that an attempt has been made to poison Mr. Eden's mind against this young man." If he has such evidence, in common fairness he ought to produce it. In the interests of society, the cowardly intriguers, who can thus stab a fellow-countryman in the dark, ought to be known, marked, and hunted out. But if our contemporary cannot produce the evidence, he ought not to give currency to a foul calumny. We have already said that we admire our contemporary's generous advocacy of Janukinath's case, but we venture to tell him that as a public journalist he ought not to lend a ready ear, far less circulation, to all that he hears. If he claims the right of private judgment, in the exercise of which he makes what comments on the case he thinks fit, surely those, who have not joined him or the memorial, have their right of private judgment, and it cannot be "honorable" to stigmatize them as not "honorable" men, because they have acted conscientiously and independently. We had no intention of breaking our silence on the subject, but our respect for our contemporary is our apology for deviating from our resolution.

A SOMEWHAT serious nuisance is reported to us from the Suburbs. There are certain piggeries at Tengra kept by some Chinamen, which are simply abominations to the neighbourhood. The inhabitants have repeatedly applied to the authorities for the suppression of this nuisance, but somehow or other the Chinamen have always foiled them. A Sub-Committee has been lately appointed by the Suburban Municipality to enquire into and report on the subject, and we give the following extracts from their proceedings. Dr. French, a member of the Committee, is of opinion—

"That on purely sanitary grounds and apart from any question of convinience, the piggeries should be removed from the Suburbs. That there could be no question that they were a serious source of nuisance and a probable cause of disease; that the drainage and percolation from the enormous deposits of filth must have a most injurious effect on the tanks in the neighbourhood, and that there was no means of improving their condition short of removal that if the pigatics, yards and food stores were removed there could be no objection to the manufacture of lard being carried on.

Dr. Mackenzie was also of opinion that on sanitary grounds pigs should not be allowed to be kept in close proximity to towns.

The following certificate of Dr. Charles was also laid before the Committee by Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick:—

"Certified that I some months ago inspected several piggeries at Tengrah. I am of opinion that it is very desirable that large numbers of pigs should not be allowed in such close proximity to any large town, and am sure that the presence of these animals besides being a source of great annoyance to the neighbourhood are a source of danger to public health.

I have seen a petition from those most interested praying for the removal of what gives them a very just cause for complaint, and I have been asked for this certificate in the hope that it may strengthen their hands and assist them in having their neighbourhood brought into a more close harmony with the more modern ideas of sanitation."

The Vice-Chairman represented that there are many small piggeries scattered all over the Suburbs which are no less objectionable than the big ones and some measures should be adopted to supress them, as it is the present Municipal Law (Act 3 of 1876, B. C.) is powerless to deal with them.

Baboo Judoo Lall Mullick said that if these small piggeries be found equally obnoxious as the large ones, the Magistrate and Chairman in his former capacity can deal with them and supress them, if he finds it necessary so to do under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Vice-Chairman also produced a Government order published in the Local Gazette of 1865, on the strength of which the then Joint-Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs issued a notice for the closing of the piggeries in Entally and surrounding places, and in fact ordered their suppression, but the then Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, to whom the case was appealed, quashed the order on the ground of insufficiency of notice. No further action seems to have been taken since that by the authorities."

Now, are the Celestials so powerful that the whole machinary of English law and English polity cannot cope with them? We pause for a reply. If the Suburban Commissioners cannot put down the Chinamen, we will send Dr. Payne from Calcutta.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS		Rs.	As.	P
Baboo	Ramapersad Chuckerbutty, Ampta.....	3	5	0
,,	Nobocoomar Mookerjee, Tespore.....	4	10	0
,,	Behary Lall Mozoomdar, Agnapoda.....	20	0	0
,,	Ombica Churn Chowdry, Bundelcund.....	13	4	0
,,	Jodoonath Ghose, Samagooting.....	13	4	0
,,	Doorga Das Dutt, Reyna.....	10	0	0
,,	Woomesh Chunder Ghose, Jessore.....	10	0	0
,,	Kadernath Roy, Tipperah.....	13	4	0
,,	Bhugbut Lal Missre, Bhaugulpoor.....	7	0	0
,,	Joggessur Ghose, Bansbariah.....	13	4	0
,,	Oodoynarain Singh, Balasore.....	13	4	0
,,	Sarat Chunder Roy Chowdry, Seersjgunge	13	4	0
,,	Keshub Chunder Mittra, Kuchiakole.....	5	0	0
,,	Poorna Chunder Sircar, Khoordah.....	13	4	0
,,	Sreenath Chuckerbutty, Julpigori.....	13	4	0
,,	Peary Mohun Bose, Arrah.....	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 21, 1877.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade in 24-Pergunnahs district.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rajshye district.

Baboo Taraprosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, to have charge of the Bongong division.

Baboo Chunder Sekhur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bongong division, Nuddea, to have charge of the Ranaghat division.

Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat division, Nuddea, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. J. D. Gael, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat division, Moorshedabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. E. Grey District Judge of Gya, obtained subsidiary leave from the 6th to the 8th April 1877, and from the 1st to the 7th instant.

Moulvi Dullecloodeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, obtained leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him previously.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettia division, Chumparun, is transferred to the Darjeeling district for employment at Dhumsong.

Mr. W. H. Vener, c.s., obtained subsidiary leave from the 1st instant to the 5th idem.

The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, employed in the district of Backergunge, are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Moulvi Tujumul Ali | Baboo Anund Chunder Sen.
,, Okhoy Coomar Sen.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade is posted to Burdwan.

POLICE.—Mr. R. F. Guise, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, obtained furlough for one year, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

EDUCATION.—Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle obtained leave for one month, with effect from the 30th October 1877.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon H. B Purnes, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, obtained leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 25th instant.

Surgeon Major S. B. Rox, Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Darjeeling, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. V. B. Stork, Civil Medical Officer Tipperah, obtained leave for three months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Surgeon J. A. Grumly, 40th Regiment to have Medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum Dum, with effect from the 1st October 1877.

P.W.D.—Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer First Grade, is transferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to Bengal. Irrigation Branch.

Baboo Ramlal Coonar, Sub-Overseer First Grade, is transferred to the Gundusk Division.

Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, on return from Famine Relief Works Bombay Presidency is posted temporarily to the South-Western Circle.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at No. 9, Garden Reach, up to noon of the 23rd instant for a vessel to carry 450 Indian emigrants to Grenada. The ship to be at the disposal of the Agent by the 15th December 1877. A vessel provided with steam cooking apparatus preferred.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT M. S. MITCHELL,
Offg. Govt. Emigration Agent for Grenada.

WANTED.

An Overseer for the Hazareebaugh Road Cess Committee. The applicant must be a passed student of the Calcutta Civil Engineering College and possess sufficient practical knowledge to carry on the work of a Sub-Division. Salary Rs. 65 per mensem including allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned within 25 days from the date of this notice.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE,
Vice Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Hazareebaugh.

Hazareebaugh, 17th Novemb r 1877.

NOTICE.

Just published

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.

With notes by the Editor of the Legal Companion in one volume, containing Act XV. of 1877, the Indian Majority Act, the General Clauses' Act, the English Prescription Act, the English Limitation Act, speeches of the Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India on the passing of the Limitation Act, Report of the Select Committee relating to the Limitation Bill, and a copious Index. Price, Re. 1-2, *post free*.—Apply to

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LEGAL COMPANION,
Serampore.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised				Rs. 1,06,376	14	5
Per A. M. Bose, Esq., Secretary.						
Indian Association of Meherpur ...	Rs.	270	0 0			
,, ,, Bhozamghata		10	0 0			
Tester Literary Association		50	0 0			
Bagra People's do. ...		150	0 0	480	0	0
Moorshedabad Relief Committee				25	0	0
Raneegunge do. ...				500	0	0
Chaibassa do. ...				90	0	0
Rajah Hurrish Chunder Chowdry				500	0	0
Per Revd. R. J. Langford, Assensole				310	6	0
Per Revd. J. P. Ashton.						
C. M. S. School, Garden Reach		10	0 0			
,, Native Christians, Bhaugulpore ...		10	0 0			
Mrs. Ross		1	0 0			
Mrs. Nobin Chunder Ghose		3	0 0			
Small sums		2	0 0	26	0	0
Silligoree Brethren per Hurry Mohun Sameral ...				7	8	0
Jessore Relief Committee ...				790	0	0
K. M. Nicholson, Esq., Gondah				10	0	0
Moorshedabad Relief Committee ...				25	0	0
E. F. May, Esq., Haltee Faetory, Tirhoot ...				30	0	0
D. and E. H.... ...				100	0	0
Per Deputy Commissioner Kyouk Phyoo ...				60	4	0
Per Deputy Commissioner Mooltan.						
Colonel Graham ...		20	0 0			
A. H. Benton, Esq., c.s. ...		40	0 0			
D. W. Thompson, Esq. ...		30	0 0			
William Briggs ...		5	0 0			
C. J. Carey		10	0 0			
H. T. Geoghegan ...		40	0 0			
J ff J. Allen		20	0 0	165	0	0
				Rs. 1,09,496	0	5

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 24th November, 1877.

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

WANTED for the District of Backergunge 2000 Coolies.

Apply to the District Engineer stating all allowance for journey Commission &c.

WANTED for the District of Backergung a duly qualified accountant. Salary commencing at Rs. 50 a also draughts-man salary Rs.40 per month. Apply to the District Engineer.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day, at 3 p.m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Statement of Accounts for the month of September 1877.

2. Memo. by the Health Officer submitting Vital Statistics for the month of October.

3. The Chairman to move, that the Finance Committee be authorised to apply to Government for permission to borrow, under the provisions of Section 334 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied in the Town the sum of Rs. 4 lacs for construction of drainage, works during the year 1878.

4. The Chairman to move, that should the Government be pleased to empower the Commissioners to raise the said loan, the Finance Committee be authorised to determine, in consultation with the Chairman, the terms on which the loan should be obtained, and to negociate for raising the loan.

5. To appoint a Superintendent for the Entally Work-shops, *vice* Mr. Soutter, resigned.

6. To appoint a Superintendent of Roads, *vice* Mr. Dallas, resigned.

7. The Chairman to move, that a Committee be appointed to report on the most economical plan for widening Old Court House Lane, and for determining the amount of land that shall be taken up for this purpose.

8. The Chairman to move, that the undermentioned Commissioners be invited to serve on the Committee :—A. Apcar, Esq., Baboo Sreenath Chunder, Baboo Romakanto Sen, Baboo Prannath Dutt, Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadoor, F. McAlpine, Esq., O. C. Dutt, Esq., Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., Rai Bahadoor, and any other Commissioners interested in this matter.

9. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal to move, the election of the undermentioned Commissioners as members of the Committee for the Improvement of Tanks :—Hon'ble Maharajah Norendra Krishna, Bahadoor, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., Rai Bahadoor, and O. C. Dutt, Esq.

10. The Chairman to move the election of Moulvi Ahmed as a member of the Committee for Finance.

11. The Chairman to submit for confirmation proceedings of Committee Meetings, *viz* :—

For Finance at Meetings, held on the 25th September, 1st and 8th October, 10th and 12th November.

For Water Supply on the 29th September.

For Drainage on the 12th November.

For improvement of Tanks on the 31st October, 1st and 3rd November.

For Night-soil on the 8th, 13th and 17th November.

For Lighting Committee on 1st October.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal to move that copies of the Proceedings of Special Committee and of Meetings of the Commissioners be forwarded from time to time to the Government of Bengal for information.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

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ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.
MEDICAL OFFICER:—DR. C. PALMER.

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EXAMPLES.

New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

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YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
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The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
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General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.

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Horticultural Machinery, Tools, &c.

Lawn Mowing Machines.

16,	19,	22,	25,	30,	36 inch.
Rs. 135,	145,	165,	245,	310,	375 each.

CAN BE WORKED BY

A Boy, A Man, A Man and Boy, Donkey, Pony, Small Horse.

The above Lawn Mowers are manufactured to our express order, and are on the very best principle of construction.

Archimedian Lawn Mowers.

6,	8,	10.	12,	14,	16,	18,	20 inch.
Rs. 18.	35.	55,	70,	85,	100,	125,	145 each

The Archimedian Lawn Mower is a very handy and effective Machine, and preferred by some to a more expensively got-up article.

Garden Rollers.

Double Cylinder.

18.	20.	22,	24,	26,	28.	32 inch.
Rs. 50,	60,	70,	80,	90,	110,	200 each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting.

For training or protecting Flowers, making Fowl-Houses, guarding Fish from Kites in exposed Aquariums, keeping Crows out of verandahs, and for many other similar purposes, it will be found very suitable and cheap.

Mesh ½.	¾.	1,	1½,	1¾,	1⅞,	2 inch.	
Rs. 2-6,	1-8,	1-2,	0-14,	0-10,	0-8,	0-8	p. yd. 2 ft. wd
3-8,	2-4,	1-11,	1-5,	0-15,	0-12,	0-12	,, 3 ,,

Border for Croquet Grounds, As 12 per yard.
4-inch Galvanized Netting, 3 feet wide, As. 14 per d.

Garden Watering Pots.

Painted Red or Green.

1,	1½.	2.	3,	4,	6,	8.	12,	1-6,	20 qts.
Rs. 2,	2-4,	2-8,	3-8,	4,	5,	5-12,	6-12.	8-12,	10-8 each

Sets Gardening Tools.

Fitted with English Ash Handles, very nicely got up and suitable for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.

No. 0000.	000.	00,	0,	1,	2,	3.	4,	5,	6
Rs. 2-4,	2-2.	3 8,	4,	5,	6.	7,	9-8,	13-8,	14 p. set

Transplanting Tools, Rs. 4-0.

Edging Knives, Handled, Rs. 3-0 each.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above Prices for Cash.

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For Colds and Cramp—Five or ten drops, three or four times a day, on a lump of Sugar.

In stoppered bottles, at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 each.

B. & Co.'s Ringworm Specific.

Is the most successful preparation for the cure of Indian Ringworm ever introduced. It is perfectly clean in its application, and far superior to many of the dirty powders now in use.

In bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3 each.

Per Chlorodyne,

(OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.)

The component parts of which have been tested and approved of by the Medical Profession. It is now recognised in all parts of India as the most effective Medical Agent in the early stages of Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Sold in Stoppered Bottles,	½ oz. ...	Re. 1	4
" " "	1 " ...	Rs. 2	0
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(NON-RESINOUS AND PERFECTLY SOLUBLE.)

In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) diseases, I have found no medicine produce any such favourable results as Phosphorus; it impregnates the blood with its electrical properties and revives the exhausted frame, it increases the flesh and strength, the vivacity and cheerfulness of spirits, SUCH AS NO OTHER MEDICINE EVER DID BEFORE."—H. M. SWEET, M.D.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2 cash.

B. & Co.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion.

In the indolent Enlargement of the Liver, accompanied with torpid action of the Viscus, such as occur in Bengal, Dandelion has been found of the greatest advantage, and in all Chronic Hepatic affections the use of Dandelion has been warmly advocated by Sir Ranald Martin, Dr. Pemberton, and others.

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B. & Co.'s Essence of Camomile and Ginger

Is particularly adapted for those forms of Dyspepsia which depend on debility, or want of tone of the Digestive Organs, in which cases it is exceedingly useful.

Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

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NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

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Undertake to procure in the local market, for constituents, goods of all kinds, on the best terms, if cash accompanies orders.

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INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Does not burn or smart at all on application.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.
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Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

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Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

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DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Plates at the cheapest price.

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